"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 46— BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1925 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession o passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
28th Feb.	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,997
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,,	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	MASULA	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	A Steamer. *	—

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
26th Feb.	NAGPORE*x ..	5,288	
4th Mar	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
20th ,,	ALIPORE * ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA ..	8,097	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
x Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd Feb.	VITA ...	Karachi via Kathiawar.
25th ,,	BARJORA	Busreh via K'chi.
27th ,,	VARSOVA ...	Busreh via Karachi.
28th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
4th March.	KHANDALLA..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5145	31st Jan.	27st Feb.
Penang Maru.	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4740	15th Feb.	27th Feb.
Marioka Maru,	N. Komiyama	4169	18th Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	25th Feb.	9th Mar.
Heijin Maru.	....	4364	3rd Mar.	15th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	30,37,785
Reserve	Fund	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Suimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Fai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—	
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL—	
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs. 1,87,50,000
	Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa	
Agra	Kumbakonum	
Ahmedabad	Karachi	
Ahmedabad City	Katni	
Ahmednagar	Lahore	
Ajmer	Larkana	
Akola	Lucknow	
Akyab	Ludhiana	
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur	
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	
Alleppey	Madura	
Ambala City	Mandalay	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Amraoti	Mangalore	
Amritsar	Masulipatam	
Bangalore	Meerut	
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)	
Bassein	Mirzapore	
Bellary	Montgomery	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Mooltan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Murree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra	
Broach	Myingyan	
Bulandshahr	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nandyal	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagpore	
Calicut	Nainital	
Cawnpore	Narayangunge	
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Nasik	
Chittagong	Negapatam	
Chandpore	Nellore	
Coconada	Nowshera	
Cochin	Ootacamund	
Coimbatore	Pathhani (Sub-Agency)	
Colombo	Patna	
Conjeevaram (Out Station)	Peshawar Cantt.	
Cuddalore	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Cuddapah	Poona	
Cuttack	Poona City	
Dacca	Quetta	
Dehra Dun	Rajahmundry	
Darjeeling	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Delhi	Raipur	
Dalhousie	Rangoon	
Dhanbad	Rangpur	
Dhulia	Rawalpindi	
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)	
Erode	Saharanpur	
Etawah	Salem	
Ferozepore	Sargodha	
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)	
Fyzabad	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sholapur	
Godhra	Sialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Srinagar	
Gwalior	Sukkur	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat	
Hathras	Tellicherry	
Hubli	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tirupur	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly	
Indore	Trivandrum	
Jaipur	Tuticorin	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Udaipur	
Jalpaiguri	Vellore	
Jamshedpur	Viramgam	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vizianagram	
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam	
Jullundur (City)	Yeotmal	
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager
Bombay branch

4, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and almost of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A respectable Hindoo LADY COMPANION with full knowledge of English and Sanskrit for a respectable Hindu family. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M809

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH).
A22735

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FLATS and Offices in Ahmedabad and Shahibag Houses, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, rents moderate. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 49, Apollo Street, Phone 22497.
C M766

TO LET—BOMBAY VIEW, Matheran, for the summer season, spacious two storeyed furnished BUNGALOW, suited to modern requirements at reasonable rent. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C M711

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M787

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.

FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS and RELIEVING STATION MASTERS. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications with prospects. Apply with copies of Testimonials to

D. L. AJREKAR,
Traffic Superintendent,
B. L. Railway.

Kurduwadi, 20-2-25. 22739

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1925, at 4 p.m. S.T. to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1924.
II. To declare a dividend
III To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 14th February, 1925, to MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 28th January, 1925. 22599

WANTED.

A competent man for the non-Government post of Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council. Only outdoor men who have had some experience of Scouting need apply.

Must be prepared to act as Treasurer of the Scout funds, to travel on inspection duty and to edit the Headquarters Gazette.

Pay from 600 rupees a month and travelling expenses according to Civil Service Regulation. Engagement to last for one year in the first instance from early March, but it is expected that the post will be permanent.

Applications should be forwarded to the undersigned immediately, stating qualifications, age, etc.

A. C. MILLER.
Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council.

4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road,
Poona, 18th February, 1925. 22726

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE JAPAN and SHANGHAI SILK MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION has passed in their General Meeting on 18th February, 1925, the following resolution to be in force from 1st March, 1925:—

A member of the Association can demand cash from any purchaser local or otherwise if he so desires. In case a member is willing to give credit, he may do so for 15, 25 or 35 days at the most If any merchant fails to make payment within the stipulated time, the Association should be immediately informed about the matter so that the Managing Committee may take necessary steps.

Bombay, 20-2-25. 224

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Nanashanker's Wadi, Thakurdwar, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To consider and pass the necessary resolution on the subject mentioned in the Directors' Report.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dosabhai B. Madon as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Pirojshaw M. Madon and Rashid Rahimbhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
6. Such other business as may be placed by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORAB H. BHOOT,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th February, 1925.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of February to the 2nd day of March, 1925, both days inclusive.

M826

NOTICE

AMENDMENT OF TOWN DUTY REFUND RULES TO TAKE EFFECT FROM 1-4-25.

Chapter II—Refund on Export by Road:—
Rule 33. In case of articles exported by Road, rules 11 to 29 shall be applicable to all articles except ghee, grain and flour.
Rule 30 shall be applicable to ghee,
Rule 31 shall be applicable to grain, and
Rule 32 to flour.

Chapter III—Refund on Export by Rail:—
Rule 34. In the case of articles exported by Rail, rules 11 to 29 shall be applicable to all articles except ghee, grain and flour.
Rule 30 shall be applicable to ghee,
Rule 31 shall be applicable to grain, and
Rule 32 to flour.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17-2-1925. 22733

TENDERS.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for various sorts of lubricating oils and greases for waterworks and Jamalpur pumping engines are invited so as to reach the undersigned on 7-3-25 before 4 p.m. together with Rs. 400 as earnest money.

Further particulars re: requirements and the specifications can be had on application from the Store-keeper.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Dated 20-2-25.
Store Office. 22738

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925 for

I. The supply of Stationery during the year 1925-26.
II. The supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1925-26.
III. Watering certain roads, footpaths and trees in Trust Estates, during the year 1925-26.

Forms of tender may on payment of Rs. each for items I and II be obtained from the undersigned at the Matunga Office and samples of Stationery and Drawing materials may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office at King's Circle, Matunga, by the Tenderers during office hours on any working day. Tender forms will not be sent by post.

No addition or alteration in the Form of the Tender should be made by the tenderers, and rates should be quoted 'only' for the items as mentioned in the Forms and according to samples which have all been signed by the Chief Engineer. No substitution of any other quality of materials will be allowed.

Form of tender for item III may be obtained on payment of Rupee One from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender for each item should be submitted in a separate cover.

A sum of Rs. 250 in CASH each in respect of tenders for items I and II and Rs. 50 in CASH for item No. III will have to be deposited with the Secretary & Chief Accountant of this Board at the Trust Head Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, and a receipt for the same produced into the Chief Engineer's Office at Matunga at the time of submitting the tender. Reference to any deposit previously lodged with the Secretary of this Board on this or any other account will not be accepted.

The amount of deposit will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract in the event of the same being accepted by the Board.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust.
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga,
Bombay, Nov. 19
[illegible] February, 1925. B968

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the shareholders, who have not yet paid the Second Call moneys and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st February, 1924, till payment should pay the same to the Company at its Registered Office, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, on or before the 28th day of February, 1925. In the event of non-payment of Second Call moneys and interest on or before the 28th day of February, 1925, at the place aforesaid, the shares in respect of which the moneys are due will be liable to be forfeited.

By the order of the Board.
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd.

Henshaw Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 12th Jan., 1925. 22515

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1854 of 1923.

FAZULBHOY IBRAHIM AND CO., LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI NOORMAHOMED and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order dated 1st day of September, 1924, and Decree dated 5th day of September, 1924, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate at Parel or Curry Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,019 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 648, 661, 662 and 759, and Collector's New Nos. 12627, B/12645, 12744, and New Survey Nos. 1/2531, 1A/2547, 1/2547, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 296, 297 (1), 297 (2), and 298 (5), 296 (1), 298 (1), 298 (3), 298 (4), 297 (5), 297 (6) and 55 (d), Street Nos. 53-54-54 (a), 55 (d), 55 (b), 55 (c), 54 (b) and 54 (c), 54 (d) and 54 (F), and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 70, Parel, Sewri Division, and bounded on or towards the North by Currey Road, on or towards the West by G. I. P. Railway, on on towards the South by water drain and on or towards the East by Passage.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 1,474 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406-452 and 493, and New No. 12436, and New Survey No. 1/2833, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 2060 (1-C), Street No. 1056-c-c, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 215, Lower Parel Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Cashinath Dewji Dhuras, on or towards the South by the Public passage, on or towards the East by the footpath of Cashinath Dewji Dhuras, and on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Kakaji Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1925.
(Sd.) WADIA,
Commissioner.

22634

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4219 of 1921.

KRISHNARAO NARAYAN NAVALKER and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
NARAYAN GANPATRAO NAVALKER and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of August, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1925, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate in Vithalwadi, now known as Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, on the Southern side of Kandawadi Public Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140, 292 and New No. 1138, Old Survey No. 519 and New Survey No. 7674, and Cadastral No. 220, Girgaum Division, and by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 769 and Street No. 33, and bounded on or towards the East by a passage leading towards the property of Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtulla, on or towards the West by the property of Moroba Ramchandra Navalker, on or towards the North by the Kandawadi Public Road and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULJI PRADHAN and PEREIRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. Examiner Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

B973

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES OF COLOURED PRINTS (GRAPE ORCHARD).

By the order of Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Chhabildas Laxmidas, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Somchand Parbhudas, a firm, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd February 1925 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

C P—8 bales of coloured prints (grape orchard) 41" x 100 pieces in a bale.

N B—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MANOREDAS STREET, MODYKHANA STREET, 2ND PASTA LANE, COLABA, DONGRI STREET, MANDVI AND THAKORDWAR ROAD, KANDAWADY.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Saivgarji Raghuvirgarji, who traded as Revagirji Coovergarji, an adjudged insolvent, and in pursuance of the Court's Orders dated 25th April, 1924 and 2nd February 1925, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the days, time and place hereinafter mentioned, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the properties described below.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROPERTIES.
LOT NO. I.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AT MANOREDAS STREET, FORT.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 5th day of March, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Manoredas Street, in the City of Bombay together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 172 and 24 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5638, New Survey No. 7637 and Cadastral Survey No. 1393, Division Fort and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. A2821, Street Nos. 40-123, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Fort Street, on or towards the South by Manoredas Street, on or towards the West by the property of the Trustees of the Loka Gutchha Sang (Congregation) and on or towards the East by the property of Chanchalgar Kishorghar.

LOT NO. II.

DESCRIPTION OF MANOREDAS STREET PROPERTY SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1925 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Manoredas Street in the City of Bombay together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5639, New Survey No. 8688, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3-2, Division Fort and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 2822, Street No. 34 and 121 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Fort Street, on or towards the South by Manoredas Street on or towards the West by the property of Chanchalgar Kishorghar and on or towards the East by the property of Harjiwandas Vithaldas Motiwalla.

LOT NO. III.

DESCRIPTION OF MODIKHANA STREET PROPERTY.

Sale on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Mody Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 2-2 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5946, New Survey No. 1/8534, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1076 Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. A1973 Street No. 53-55 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Mint Road Lane on or towards the South by the property of Somchand Utamchand, on or towards the West by Mody Street and on or towards the East by the property of Somchand Utamchand.

LOT NO. IV.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT 2ND PASTA LANE, COLABA.

Sale on FRIDAY, the 13th day of March, 1925 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Official Assignee's Office in the High Court premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the leasehold tenure situate at 2nd Pasta Lane Colaba in the City of Bombay together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 5774 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. B12/16686, New Survey No. 21/9564 and Cadastral Survey No. 356 Division Colaba and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 499, Street No. 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the properties of Motivahoo the widow of Rattonsey Moolji and Premcorebai the wife of Hemchand Dooeram on or towards the South by 2nd Pasta Lane on or towards the West by the property of Bai Hamabai Framji Petit and Sir Dinsha Manockji Petit and on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit.

LOT NO. V.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT MANDVI BUNDER OR DONGRI STREET. SALE ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF MARCH 1925 AT 4 P.M. (ST.) ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dongri Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 6549, New Survey No. 2725 and Cadastral Survey No. 961 Division Mandvi and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 1311 Street No. 284 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mulraj Khatau on or towards the South by the property of Nazur of Masjid Kadin Satlad on or towards the West by a gully and on or towards the East by Dongri Street.

LOT NO. VI.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AT THAKORDWAR ROAD OR KANDAWADY.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF MARCH 1925 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure situate at Thakordwar Road, Kandewady in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 555 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1440, New Survey No. 7620 and Cadastral Survey No. 312, Division Girgaon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D, Nos. 38 and 39, Street Nos. 80-82 and 2 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Moreshwar Harmantrao on or towards the South by Thakurdwar Road, on or towards the West by the property of Gajanan Bamrao and on or towards the East by the properties of Anant Balkrishna, Karsandass Goculdas and Bhimjee Umersee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office at P. and O. Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE WHITE PEARLS AND ONE PEARL NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, and pursuant to the High Court decree passed in Suit No. 3869 of 1924 (Motichand and Devidas v Hajee Ahmed bin Hajee Mansur Al Kare), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

8 very valuable white large pearls.
1 necklace of 85 pearls.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VERSOWA KNOWN AS "KHUSROO LODGE."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., The Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1334 of 1924 (The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. v. Bank of Mewar Ltd., and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 6th March next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land part of Survey No. 82 and bearing Record of Rights entry No. 44 together with the messuage, tenements or bungalows standing thereon known as "Khusroo Lodge" situate at the Village of Versowa in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra Taluka, Salsette Thana District containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts and denoted on the plan with the Collector of Thana as part of building site No. 2 and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property formerly of R. D. Karani but now of the Society of Jesus, on the North by the Jugmohandas Mangaldas Lane and beyond that by the property of Jugmohandas Mangaldas, and on the South by the property of Ratanji M. Ratnagar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MORELAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Company, Attorneys for Messrs. Dundeally Bhojabhai, Karmali Bhojabhai and Fazalbhoy Bhojabhai the Mortgagees and on account and at risk of the Mortgagor Sharafali Allibhai and under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 16th day of August, 1923, and made between Bai Rattonbai Sarzban Dastoor of the first part, Sharafali Allibhai of the second part and the above named Mortgagees of the third part, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY MONDAY the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure now redeemed (formerly consisting of 4 several pieces) with the messuages, tenements, godowns, chawls, bungalows and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Moreland Road and fronting the Ripon Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2359 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 133, New No. G/13641, H/3641, 1/1 3641 and 13641, Old Survey No. 1277 and New Survey No. 11/3534 12/3534, 13/3534 and 1/3534 and Cadastral Survey No. 1066 of the Byculla Division and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under E Ward No. 4065 (9), 4065 (11), 4/5 (11) 4/5 (16) and Street Nos. 2-2 H, 252 I, 252 H and 252 O and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a passage on or towards the West by Moreland Road, on or towards the North by the property of Adamalli Allibhai and on or towards the South partly by a passage and partly by the property of Ibrahim Allibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT COLABA AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of March 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, opposite Colaba Chambers, very valuable and handsome made-to-order season wood furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and platedwars, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich Chesterfield suites, Persian and English carpets, roll top writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, electric lamps and fans, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hat stands, teapoys, etc. etc.

The property of A. C. Hackett, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on THURSDAY, 26th February 1925 at 9-30 a.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

Brass, Copper, aluminium, lead and zinc Ingots,
Tents, I P. Private Flies, Walls and 160lbs Flies, Great Coats, Dhurries Coats warm, Shirts, Pyjamas, Blankets, Blouses, serge etc, Bolts with Nuts, Lamps, Mosquitonets, stores, axes pick heads chronometer, Binocular Felt, Leather, Waterbottles Tubes Shovels, Gunny Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels weights Anvils, Cordage cotton, Tape, Bridles Reins, Mamooties, Cordage; Hemp, Enamelware; Web Jhoe's Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools, Files, Cloth Rags; Crockery ware, Boxes; Buckets; Ground Sheets, Pine hose, Camp kettles Basins, Drums Saws, Scales of sorts Knives, Spoons, Basins etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Contractors,
389, Main Street, Poona. L4811

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on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 AND 10
"WOMAN TO WOMAN"
Starring
BETTY COMPSON
as a French dancing girl who falls passionately in love with a British Officer on leave in Paris during the recent war. There is a tragedy in which there is no villain except an impersonal one—Fate.
NO ADMISSION TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including tax)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. & 1 P.M. & 5 P.M. & 11 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

4—FLYING DEVILS—4
AT COLABA ROAD,
NEAR ARTHUR BUNDER
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
REMEMBER
NEXT MATINEE
on
WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY
JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS
WITH
30 TALENTED ARTISTS 30
EUROPEANS, JAPANESE, PHILIPINES AND INDIAN TROUPS
Besides
Prof: ARAKICHI'S
WELL-TRAINED ANIMALS
A NEW NOVELTY.

HAROLD LLOYD
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER MAKER
in
Safety Last
PATHE CINEMA
Feb. 28th

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents THIS WEEK
SHANKERLILA
MAHASHIVRATRIA
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A SUPERB VITAGRAPH DRAMA
"DIAMONDS ADRIFT"
5 Reels—featuring the most popular and handsome Vitagraph Star.
EARLE WILLIAMS
The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS
and a 2-Reel Vitagraph Comedy "GOLF," featuring the most popular Comedian of the age
LARRY SEMON.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT--THIS WEEK
"AFTER SIX DAYS"
All the eight reels are screened complete in one show.
More than 10,000 actors take part in it.
MOSES AND HIS MIRACLES
A Magnificent Visualisation of the world's Greatest Story!
Four Shows to-day at: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

A NUTRITIVE substance is NOT always a DIGESTIVE ONE.
MELLIN'S FOOD
however is both, and has become the
STANDARD
because it is a REAL food—A food
THAT FEEDS.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, February 23, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. Mr. JUSTICE PRATT AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No.
APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

50-26-1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhiabai and others v Abdoolkader Mahomedally Raja and another, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4558-23—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and ors, Mulla and M.
208-24—Motichand and D, Devkaran Mulji v Chaturbhuj Virchand and others v Shah and Co.
2353-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Harichand and Co. v Tricumji Jiwandas, Kanga and Co.
1562-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramaneck v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.
2895-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshwant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.
2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co Edgelow G W and Co.
3245-23—In Person ,Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji Unwalla P and P.
2354-23—Malvi M R and C, Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.
713-23—Rustomji and G. M M Kopti and Co Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
3451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H
2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamram and others, Harriram Chutanram Soonderdas and Co.
3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.
4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanhadibai and onther, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.
2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.
3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J Amarchand and M
3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co Manchershaw and N.
1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.
626-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.
944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co
4515-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.
293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors Thakoredas and D.
586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni v The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

1768-24—Little and Co, Shimon Shalome and anr v Sarabai and ors, Chubb and Co.
1443-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Runchand v Shiavux C Cambatta, Mulla and M.
4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and ors, Craigie B and C, Thakoredas and D.
3708-24—Hiralal and Co, Balchand Ugerchand v Sevaram Radhakison, Khandwalla and Ch.
3954-24—Kanga and Co, Jesingbhai Balabhai v Nathalal Dayaldas, Surajmal and Co.
4838-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibai and ors v Kanji Dhanamsy and Co and ors, Dabholker and J, Mehta L and Co.
2686-24—Little and Co, W Royle and anr v Dossabhoy Pestonji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
4248-24—Shroff and L, Khan Mahomed Cassambhoy v The G I P Rly Co, Little and Co.
4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth v Navalchand Amulakchand Amarchand and M.
4471-23—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw v Gopaldas Tricumpi and ors, Dharamsy I and Co, Kanga and Co.
3862-24—Jhavery and Co, Gonaldas Kanaialal Vallabhdas Ranchhoddas Shroff, Chitnis K and M.
2416-24—Shroff and L, A M Nagarmiya v Bhagwanji Mulji Joshi, Ramanlal and H.
2182-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Velmi v Chaganlal Mulchand and another, Manchershaw and N
1428-24—Tyabji D and Co, Jayantilal Harjiwandas v Goculdas Dewji and others, Dikshit M and Co.
3571-24—Wadia G and Co., B Meyer and Co Hukumchand Kallianji, Mohile and G.
2793-21—N C Dalal and Co, B N Lang v Bhagwan Umed and ors, Jhavery and Co.
4004-24—Dastur and Co, Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed and another v Shaikh Abdulla Sheikh Mahomed and another, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

65-22—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkabai Vadantram, Dattatraya Damodar Tamanker and another, Jamsedji R and D, In Person.
2966-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and anr v Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1043-22—Motichand and D, Goluram Radhakison v Bharmal Shripal, Malvi M R and Co.
906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Tamporewalla and B v Gulamhusein Easaji Taibhoy, Dallas and Co.
4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patel v The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ll, Bhaishanker K and G.
69-22—Mulji P P, Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.
212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dataji Walkar and another, Judah and S.
250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.
270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.
397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.
501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan, Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.
410-22—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.
427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.
489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.
573-22—Mehta L and Co., Kakubhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.
580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.
4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.
169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.
420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co
4630-22—N C Dalal and Co Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
479-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co
1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.
503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Rai Santa and another, Shah and Co.
4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another vs Monanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.
76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.
5099-22—Jehangir G and B, Bhikhaiji and another, vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J and M, In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.
FOR JUDGMENT.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3320-24—Jehangir K and B, H H Rameshwarsingh Maharajadhiraju Bahadur Nagindal Maganlal and others, Bhaishanker K and K, Patell and E.
2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co v Rawley and Co and anr, Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand C and J.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

66-24—Shroff and L, Kaikhasru Hormusji and Co v C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

3096-24—Vachha and Co, Basdeo Gangabux v Ramdeo Jasraj and anr, Tyabji D and Co.
120-25—Shah and Co, Motiji Meghji and Co., v Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Purshotamrai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3072-24—Thakoredas and Co, P Jamnadas and Co, Pethaji Halaji, Soonderdas.
1486-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Ramdas, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji Kanga and Co.
3-25—Kanga and Co., Amratlal Mavji v Hariprasad Purnanand, Khandwalla and Co.
3909-24—Judah and S, Meyer Nissim v Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, Matubhai J and M.
3775-24—Jhavery and Co, Chaitandas Dagav Shrikrishna Bazaza, Thakoredas and Co.
1203-24—Malvi M R and Co., Ranjiwan Rainand v Shersingh Bishanlal and others, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramasukh, Baichand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R.
2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.
3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas Dubash and Co.
4789-24—Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.
1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Hoos v Ramabai, Captain and V.
1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.
2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.
1210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.
1506-24—Manohar and Co, Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.
5747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.
3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v. Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors., Crawford B and Co.
1548-23—Madhowji and Co, Gosrami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.
1077-24—Dastur and Co, Loolvabibi widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.
1119-24 Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Kader Moulvi Umer Miya v Haji Ismail Ahmed and another, Captain and V.

S. S. "DEVANHA."

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s. s. "Devanha" which left here on Saturday connecting at Aden with s. s. "Morea" for Marseilles and London:—

Mr Jamaluddin Ali Ahmed, Mr T C Arya, Major E A Bald, Lt-Col H F and Mrs Barclay, Mr L Brown, Dr Howard and Mrs Burns, Mrs Cabral and infant, Mr T P Chandy, Mr W T Delamain, Mr L B and Mrs Dubay and infant, Mr Sidick Ebrahim, Mr Osman Haji Essack, Mrs M Feldwick, Miss M Feldwick, Mr R N Fielden, Mr J A Fisher, Mr Forge, Mr R C Forsyth, Mr Edward Gledhill, Mr Gordon, Miss Edith Gray, Mr R P Hadow, Mr V Heal, Mr W W Hemming, Sir Robert Highet C.B.E., Miss M Holland, Mr C W Kenyon, Major Langrishe, Miss E Lamont, Major J Malcolm, Capt J M and Mrs Mitchell, Mrs Merle-Smith, Mr C Nordlinger, Mrs M Pilley and infant, Capt G T Parratt, Mr W J Regan, Mr R Reich, Mr J C E Reuss, Mr Sandison, Mr R T Stanley, Mr C Syrad, Mr I West, Mr Norman White, Mr W W White, Mr G C Winstone, Capt R F Worthington, Col and Mrs. Wyatt.

S. S. "CHINA."

The following passengers arrived here by the s. s. "China" on the 20th instant:—

Mrs H Alston, Mr H Aldridge, Mr D A Amraskar, Mr S H Abubakar, Mr R L Andrews, Capt J S Bruce, Mr A D Bagai, Mr A Bochner, Miss N Churchill, Miss D Cropper, Miss Cardoss, Mr A L Carroll, Mr S Chaudhuri, Miss N Cormack, Miss E Davies, Mr H Das, Major and Mrs Dickins, Mr and Mrs Dinshaw, Mr E E Dreyfus, Miss F East, Mr L Edwards-Brooke, Miss D Fletcher, Mr A Garland, Mr E Gahan, Lady Gillmore, Mr P H Hincheliffe, Mr R and Mrs Horsley, Mr C Hunt, Mr H E Hypher, Maj E Hingston Mrs A Hunt, Mr A Hudd, Mr F Jackson, Mr Johnson-Petgrave, Mrs I Khan, Capt C L Khannan, Mr C E M Lane, Mrs D Mackarness, Mr R Miles, Miss S G Morgan, Mr Martenson, Major D Murphy, Mr Mitter, Mr Mudholkar, Mr L V Moinet, Mr A J Mitchell, Mr Menachi Major H Minchinton, Mrs E Napier, Mr J Ormerod, Miss R Page, Mr H C Pal, Mr H Poonjmalje, Mr M Pouwals, Mr W L Pontifex, Mr and Mrs Queres, Mrs Rahimbux, Mr W G Ranney, Mr Riordan, Mrs Robinson, Mr L and Mrs Scott, Mr H Smith, Jamadar Singh, Vett Assist Singh ill, Mr P Sincock, Capt Tweed, Miss Whitaker, Capt T Waumsley, Mr W Watts, Mrs N I Walker.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, February 21.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1.	England			
2.	Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregd.	S/S Cracovia	1st March 25	8 a. m.
3.	Japan			
4.	Australia via D'kodi & Colombo	S/S Oronsay	24th Feb. 25.	6-30 a. m.
5.	Japan (superscribed)	S/S Shinnoh Maru	24th Feb. 25	8 a. m.
6.	Singapore (")			
7.	Straits Settlements			
8.	Ceylon			
9.	China			
10.	Japan			
11.	Seychelles			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, February 20.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.906 inches.
Temperature of Air	73.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63.9 "
Dew Point	57.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	57% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1 "
Minimum do. do.	63.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	176 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	21	3 4	28 1	21	9 30	17 1
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 2
Sun.	22	10 46	27 7	22	4 5	17 3
		23 28	30 0		16 41	6 1
M.	23	11 34	28 3	23	5 34	17 3
		.. ..	..		17 26	15 2
Tu.	24	0 6	30 2	24	6 15	16 9
		12 19	28 7		18 9	15 2
W.	25	0 45	30 0	25	6 53	16 8
		13 3	28 6		18 48	16 1
Th.	26	1 20	29 5	26	7 29	16 3
		13 41	28 1		19 24	17 6
Fri.	27	1 53	28 5	27	8 3	16 2
		14 13	27 3		20 1	18 4

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb 23 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 24 (Tue) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 25 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 26 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 43m.
Feb. 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 43m.
Feb. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 43m.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)
Bombay, February 22

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Elphinstone and Century	1	1	3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	6	0
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
Manekji (Gan Mukh) per lb.	1	4	3
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth X Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	4	3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	3
Salita.—			
Century per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	0	0
Phoenix per piece	6	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	6	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustani	11	10	0

To-morrow is a close holiday on account of Amawashya.

HARAPPA RLY SMASH CASE

A. S. M. SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS.

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

Judgment was pronounced to-day by Lala Nandlal Manchanda, First Class Magistrate in Harappa Railway Smash Case in which Basant Singh, assistant station master of Mirdad Maufie was standing his trial on charges under Section 304(A) of I. P. C. for causing the death of a large number of persons on the night of August 28/29th last as the result of a serious collision between 43 up and 24 down trains near Montgomery Railway Station. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It is understood that the accused will file appeal in the Sessions Court against his conviction.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

PT. J. NEHRU'S RESIGNATION.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

In reply to the Allahabad Municipal Board's resolution asking Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru to withdraw his resignation from the office of Chairman, he has wired that he appreciates the message but regrets he is unable to withdraw his resignation.

There is great dissatisfaction at the reply to the Allahabad citizens memorial to the Viceroy regarding the question of the capital and meetings are being organised to make further protests.

Dayanand centenary is being celebrated at Muttra at which a message of sympathy from Mr. C. F. Andrews was read praising the work of the Arya Samaj.—A.P.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

RANGOON, Feb 20

Before the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mrs. Blossom Baker filed a complaint against Mr. John Baker, Works Manager of Messrs. Watson and Company Limited, Rangoon and Mrs. C. W. M. Baker, nurse, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, under Sections 494 and 193 I. P. C. and Section 66 Christian Marriage Act (offence of bigamy).

The complainant, examined by the Magistrate, said she was married to Mr. John Baker on December 8, 1924, in the Methodist Church, Rangoon, and after the marriage the complainant lived with him as his wife. Mr. Baker represented himself to the complainant as a widower and she in the belief that he was able to contract a valid marriage went through the ceremony of marriage with him.

The complainant had now found out that he was already married to a woman whose maiden name was Christabel Whilhelmina Martha Mclaughlin and that he married her on November 9, 1921, in the St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay. While the complainant and Mr. Baker were engaged and about a month before their marriage that woman came to Rangoon and conspired to deceive the complainant. The complainant's mother asked that woman whether she was the wife of the accused, but she made a declaration in writing that she was not the wife of the accused. She therefore aided and abetted her husband in deceiving the complainant.

After marriage Mr. Baker wrote to his wife letters asking her to maintain the fraud they had practised on the complainant. At the marriage, he declared himself a widower and therefore made a false declaration before the Registrar.

WARRANTS FOR ARREST.

The Magistrate, Mr. A. Gledhill, ordered the issue of a warrant for the arrests of the first accused under Sec. 494 and 193 I. P. C. and under the Christian Marriage Act bailable in two sureties in Rs. 1,500 each and ordered the issue of a warrant by wire for the arrest of the second accused under Sections 494 and 109 I. P. C. bailable in two sureties in Rs. 500 each and ordered that a warrant be sent to Bombay by wire that the second accused must appear before the Court at Rangoon on March 10.—A.P.

MILL STORES.

February 20.

The market in the course of the week has shown considerable weakness, more especially in Cottin Healds Reeds and Bandings. Stocks have arrived in large quantities and the prices kept ruling easy. Fillets and leather sundries have had nothing worth reporting. Japanese Bobbins saw comparatively poor demand. Bovings, weft pirn and conical pirn had slightly better demand this week from Upcountry consumers.

The quotations are:—

Healds 15/40s Rs. 1-7-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-2-9
Roller cloth 16 oz Ken Rs. 8-14-0
Roller cloth 18 oz Ken Rs. 9-12-0
Scroll Bandines Rs. 1-6-0
Tubular Bandines Rs. 2-2-0
Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 49
Roving tubes Wilson Rs. 30-10-0
Pirns Conical 5" Japan Rs. 7-8-0
Pirns Universal Japan Rs. 7
Dobby Harness Rs. 26-8-0
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3-12-0
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4-14-0

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a slight change both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on speculative and trade buying. In the middle of the week the market gave way on scattered selling and some long liquidation, but again recovered on trade buying and short covering. The undertone of the market was very steady.

The past week indicates a further advance in American prices, principally due to lack of rains in Texas, which factor has led to increased trade and speculative buying. The market shows a very steady undertone with a distinct tendency towards a higher level. The soundness of the spot situation is emphasized by the fairly steady retention of the old crop premiums over next on all the Exchanges, despite any decline that occurs. The South maintains its independent attitude, with the result that there is little or no pressure on hedge account, and what there is, is daily absorbed by the requirements of the trade.

The course of values will be determined by the news concerning the coming crop, the question of acreage and the progress of the plant. The weather since the last few days seems to be more unfavourable, as so far there is practically no rain. Admittedly it is a little bit earlier to be concerned regarding weather prospects in America, but the feeling seems to be that the carry-over at the end of the present season will show little or no increase over that of last year, and that in the event of another short crop prices are likely to advance. At the same time there are other factors which make for doubt and anxiety regarding succeeding yields, and the high prices of other commodities, such as wheat and maize, will tend to restrict the acreage under cotton owing to the attractive level of those products.

Manchester continues to do a healthy business and reports from that centre are of a very encouraging nature. Markets throughout the world are still believed to be short of cotton goods and considerable business is probable as soon as buyers have sufficient confidence to place orders. At the same time there has been a much improved enquiry in the American spot cotton, and the basis for staples remains firm, whilst forwardings to the mills continue good.

Broadly speaking in face of the prevailing unsatisfactory weather reports from America it looks as though prices may advance further in the immediate future more especially as the short interest is entirely absent at the moment. Absence of rain causes anxiety so that the market is naturally nervous and is inclined to be influenced without any serious provocation. Under the circumstances we expect steadier markets for the time being, with perhaps a slight sagging tendency.

The position of our market is uncertain but notwithstanding the fact that the demand is only limited prices are maintained as a result of continued small arrivals indicating that the crop will prove to be rather smaller than has been anticipated. There is little fresh business being put through but previous commitments in Broach for shipment are fairly considerable and we expect that when once the crop from this district moves more freely, the cotton will be readily taken up by Japanese Exporters against their previous sales, so that there does not seem to be much room for a decline in values.

The ready market has not sufficiently responded to the rise in forward contracts. The demand continues on a moderate scale with Exporters showing no keen interest.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with a week ago:—

		last week	this week
New York March	...	24.35	24.37 +2
New York May	...	24.68	24.75 +7
New York July	...	24.91	24.97 +6
New York October	...	24.79	24.79 unchanged
Liverpool March	...	13.36	13.36 unchanged
Liverpool May	...	13.41	13.42 +1
Liverpool July	...	13.44	13.45 +1
Liverpool October	...	13.28	13.29 +1

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 13th inst. at Rs. 459½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 462½ on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying. Going down by a rupee the market further improved to Rs. 463½ on buying by Exporters and Commission Houses. On the 14th inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 464 and improved to Rs. 466½ on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. On selling by Japanese Houses the prices gave way to Rs. 464. On the 16th inst. the market opened easier at Rs. 462 owing to a decline in America and gradually advanced to Rs. 463½ on Bazar operators buying. On the 17th inst. the market opened at Rs. 463½ and improved to Rs. 465 on Commission Houses buying. Around this level Japanese and Commission Houses were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 462. On the 18th inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 465½ steady in sympathy with a rise in New York futures and going down by a rupee recovered to Rs. 467½ on buying by Bazar operators and Japanese Houses. On the 19th inst. the market opened at Rs. 466½ and going down to Rs. 465 closed at Rs. 465½ steady.

Fine Comra March opened at Rs. 456 on the 13th inst. and gradually improved to Rs. 465½ on buying by prominent shroffs. Around this level Japanese and Commission Houses were sellers which caused the market to give way to Rs. 457½. But the market again recovered to Rs. 461 on shroffs buying and after some fluctuations closed on the 19th instant at Rs. 463½. Fully Good Bengal March opened on the 13th inst. at Rs. 395 and closed on the 19th inst. at Rs. 404 the highest being Rs. 404 and the lowest Rs. 395. Whilst Bengal May opened on the 13th inst. at Rs. 396 and closed on the 19th inst. at Rs. 406, the highest being Rs. 406 and the lowest Rs. 396.

HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW.

The year which has passed has been one of considerable shortage as compared with the previous few years. The pre-war number of cattle and sheep has not been made up, and has even, as far as cattle are concerned, gone further back on account of the effects of foot-and-mouth disease; with so many cattle destroyed of necessity and with the movement of store cattle so largely restricted, the overturn of live stock has naturally been smaller.

Prices of hides have been maintained on a generally even basis, and, with somewhat brighter prospects in the leather trade, the demand has been steady. Sheepskins have been in short supply with a good demand. With advanced prices for wool, values have risen considerably, and prospects continue very firm. Strong Continental buying, together with shorter shipments from abroad and small home supplies raised the prices of tallow during the latter half of the year to a level considerably above the average of the last two years, and the outlook continues firm—"Journal of Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce."

On Friday morning their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, in company with His Excellency the Governor, drove round Rangoon and visited the Zoological Gardens.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market are generally unchanged with a continued good demand from Calcutta and Bombay for funds for financing the movement of the rice and cotton crops. Call money is quoted at 6½ per cent., with borrowers more in evidence than lenders. The rate for fixed deposits for three months is about 6½ per cent. and for six months about 6 per cent. The cash balance of the Imperial Bank of India shows a further marked decrease to the extent of Rs. 274 lacs making a total reduction of about Rs. 580 lacs during the past fortnight. It is reported that the bank has borrowed Rs. 2 crores more from the Government under the Paper Currency Act. This makes Rs. 8 crores in all and leaves a balance of Rs. 4 crores which the bank is authorised to borrow at the present bank rate. In view of the Bank's low percentage of cash to liabilities it is quite possible that Government will again issue currency notes against sterling purchases.

According to its current statement of affairs the Imperial Bank of India's cash balance now stands at Rs. 12,52,71,000, the percentage being 13.62 as compared with 16.68 of the previous week. Trade demand has improved as evidenced by the items of loans, cash credits and inland bills, which have been increased by Rs. 92.17 lacs, Rs. 204.41 lacs and Rs. 73.14 lacs respectively. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 160.05 lacs—this probably is due to the payment of revenues—but other deposits have decreased by Rs. 113.25 lacs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

The gilt-edged market was again easier mainly due to the hardening of money rates. Only a limited volume of business is passing. 3½ per cent. Paper is unchanged at about 85/10. 5 percent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 96/10 and Rs. 97/11. 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1925 and 1928, changed hands at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/8. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, were put through at Rs. 100/- and Rs. 100/10; 1930 at Rs. 101/11, 1932 at Rs. 102/14 and 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106/10.

In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, in the course of a debate which was ultimately adjourned to Simla session, the non-bie Finance Member gave a very lucid and detailed statement of India debt position and also outlined the contemplated borrowing programme for a yearly loan of Rs. 20 crores.

EXCHANGE.

In the exchange market rates for ready T. T. have kept steady round 1/5 3/32 throughout the week, with occasional business passing at 1s. 6d. As reported last week money stringency is the chief strengthening influence on the market for near delivery as export bills have been showing only to a limited extent. In the forward market the rates are somewhat easier due to a good demand for remittance against the importation of bullion, which however, at the close of the period under report, has been less pressing. The quotation for March is now 1s. 5-7/8d. and for April 1s. 5-18/16d.

The dollar quotation eased further this week, the rate declining from $4.77 7/8 to $4.76 with a small reaction at the close to $4.76 3/4. French francs were also weaker and close at 91.33 Belgian francs closed at 94.50 and Indian Lira at 116.

At this week's sale of Council Bills Government allotted Rs. 49½ lacs at 1s. 6d. against applications for Rs. 60 lacs. Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week by the Secretary of State.

GOLD

Conditions in the gold market have been steadier, there being a recovery from the depression prevailing last week. The large arrivals by the s.s. "Devanha" were easily absorbed by the market with the result that the rates firmed up by about 2 annas per tola. The off-take was large at about 100,000 tolas a day but, during the closing days of the period, declined to the average of some 40,000 tolas. The total visible supplies, however, are more than ample to meet any further heavy demand that may develop. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 87s. 1d. and 86s 8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22/2/3 and Rs. 21/14/6 for ready; Rs. 22/2/3 and Rs. 21/14/6 for 9th February settlement; Rs. 22/2 and Rs. 21/1/9 for 11th March settlement: and Rs. 22/1/9 and Rs. 22/0/6 for 12th April settlement. The rate for sovereigns improved from Rs 13/1/- to Rs. 14/0/6 but closed at Rs. 13/14/6 both for ready and forward. The stock is estimated at about 15 lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £205,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £13,05,000. Imports during the week totalled Rs. 6,56,91,524. This week's shipment is expected to be for about 28,66,000.

The silver market developed a steadier feeling in contrast to the easier tone of the previous week. A fair amount of silver was railed to upcountry centres to meet the requirements of the settlement in those markets. Bull speculators have taken delivery of the remainder of the available supplies for February settlement. The conditions in the market generally continue very much the same as recorded in our last report. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 32 5/16d. and 32 3/16d. for ready and 23½d. and 32 1/8d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London was unchanged at about 3s. 2d. the highest being 3s. 2 1/16d. and lowest 3s. 1 7/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 74/1 and Rs. 73/3 for ready, Rs. 73/15 and Rs. 73/3 for 13th February settlement, Rs. 73/12 and Rs. 73/2 for March settlement and Rs. 73/11 and Rs. 73/0 for 14th April settlement. The off-take averages about 275 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 5,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in £275,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £3,29,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 6,988 bars and Rs. 10,82,108 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £1,65,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under report, prices of cotton mill shares remaining fairly steady, in some cases registering an advance. Fuzulbhoy mill shares improved by about Rs. 20, while Bombay Dyeings have shown remarkable stability at about Rs. 1,170. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1,172/8-1,162/8-1,171/4. Century 550-535-551/4-545; Central India 550-547/855 1/4; Crescent 250-257/8-255; Kohinoor 1,250; New Great 440 435-437/8; Pearls 607/8-602/8-607/8-610; Simplex 237/8-235-245-243/12 and Swadeshi 645.

In the miscellaneous section prices have been generally steady. Alcocks have improved from Rs. 205 to Rs. 227/4. Tata Ordy. are quoted at Rs. 23/4, with Deferreds at Rs. 56/4. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 100/10 while Tata Hydros shown an improvement from 972/8 to Rs. 1,045. Cement shares are steady. Bundis quoting at Rs. 10/8. Katni Ordy. Rs. 50 with deferreds at Rs. 150 and Shivrajpur at Rs. 54/4. Railway shares are steady, Gujarat quoting Rs. 75, Central Provinces at Rs. 119, Sindh Light Rs. 153 and Tapti Valley Rs. 625.

Bank shares maintain steady tone. Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1,400 with the contributories at Rs. 355. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 78 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/12.

SUGARCANE CROP.

The following is the Final Memorandum on the Sugar Cane Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1924-25:—

Note:—On an average of the five years ending 1922-23 the area under Sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 2.4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(Estimates up to 20th January, 1925).

Area:—The total reported and estimated area under the crop now stands as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency proper ...	58,000	22,000
Sind ...	4,000	
	62,000	22,000
Total ...	84,000 Acres.	

This are is 16.4 and 14.7 per cent. respectively below the corresponding area last year and the decennial average at same date. In the Presidency proper, the decreas in area was general and was due to deficiency of water supply in wells and canals at the time of planting consequent on the drought of the previous year and also to the low prices obtained for 'gul' (raw sugar) during that year. In Sind, however, on account of the favourable inundation of the year the area in the various districts either remained constant or exhibited a slight increase.

Season.—The crop in Gujarat, Kathiawar and in Sind may be said to have done well on the whole, though in places in North Gujarat and East Kathiawar it suffered owing to lack of sufficient moisture. In the Konkan, the crop suffered slightly in low-lying fields and along creeks in North Kanara owing to excessive rains early in the season but except for this and for the damage which was done to it as usual by wild animals in parts, the crop has progressed quite satisfactorily. In the Deccan and Karnatak the crop has, on the whole, done very well in the Canal areas and in the West generally but in the East the crop suffred somewhat owing to prolonged breaks in the rains in July and August and the absence of rains from October onwards. The very severe cold at the end of the third week of January is also reported to have prejudically affected the crop in certain areas.

Outturn.—In view of the seasonal factors described above, the crop in Gujarat and Kathiawar is expected to yield between eighty per cent. and a full normal. In the Deccan and Karnatak the crop in the Canal areas and in the West is estimated to return between seventy-five per cent. and a full normal but in areas further East the yield may come to between sixty-five and seventy-five per cent. of the normal. In the Konkan, the yield is estimated to be between eighty per cent. and a full normal, while in Sind, it is expected that the outturn will range from seventy-five to eighty-five per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn of 'gul' works out as under:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency proper ...	161,000	55,000
Sind ...	9,000	
	170,000	55,000
Total ...	225,00 Tons.	

7.7 and 2.9 per cent. below the outturn of the previous year and the average of the preceding ten years respectively.

The crop is usually a twelve-month crop and its harvest begins from the middle of November to the end of March and sometimes extends to the end of May.

WHEAT CROP.

The following is the Preliminary Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1924-25.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1922-23, the area under Wheat in the Territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 7.4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(Estimates up to 5th January 1925.)

Information incomplete. Total area so far reported stands as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency Proper ...	1,087 000	271 000
Sind	439.000	24,000
	1,526,000	2.9.000
Total	1,821,000 Acres.	

The area is 16.0 and 4.0 per cent. respectively over the corresponding area of the last year and decennial average at same date. Except in the District of West Khandesh where the area slightly receded due to extended sowings under cotton, and in the District of Satara and Bijapur where the area curtailed on account of insufficiency of moisture at the time of sowing the area under wheat advanced nearly everywhere throughout the Presidency owing to the ample and well distributed rains of September. The area also increased in Sind as a result of the favourable inundation of the river. Sowing commenced normally about the beginning of October and continued till early November. The condition of the crop is fairly satisfactory in Gujarat and Kathiawar and in the North Deccan but in the East Deccan and Karnatak the crop is suffering badly for want of moisture while a rather serious attack of rust has appeared in many parts of the Karnatak and in the Canal areas of the Deccan and is likely to reduce the yield. In Sind the condition is on the whole satisfactory. The irrigated crop is doing well generally.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

The slight improvement in the Scottish woollen trade experienced during 1923 has, on the whole, been maintained throughout 1924. The American demand has not been quite so good. The year of a Presidential election in the United States is generally believed to exercise a disturbing influence on business, and in addition to that, the high price of the finished article, necessitated by the advance in the cost of wool, and accentuated by the tariff, has tended to further restrict the volume of trade, says "The Journal of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce."

On the Continent of Europe, while the improved demand experienced in 1923 has been maintained, and on the whole exchanges have been steadier, the increased cost of the manufactured article, consequent on the rise in price of wool, has made business increasingly difficult for buyers in countries like France, Italy, Germany and Austria; and manufacturers cannot afford to give the long credits asked for by even well-established houses in these countries.

In Germany the demand that exists for Scottish woollens has, since the war, been artificially restricted by a licensing system which has limited the imports of woollen goods from Great Britain to a small percentage of the total amount imported prior to 1914. In the Treaty now in the course of negotiation it is proposed to greatly modify, if not to do away with, the licensing system as regards woollen goods. If that can be effected, it will probably lead to Germany again becoming, as she was before 1914, one of the best markets for Scottish goods of the highest class, and lead to an expansion of trade.

In the Far East there has been a growing demand for Scottish woollen goods of the highest class, and the market there seems capable of expansion.

As regards the future, there is a feeling that wool is too dear. The rise, amounting as it does, to from 25 to 50 per cent. in certain qualities, and to even 100 per cent. in the case of the finer and rarer descriptions, is bound to restrict consumption all over the world.

With a return to a more moderate basis in the price of raw material and a continuance of peace on the continent of Europe, the prospects for 1925 would not be unfavourable.

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

The result of the spinning and weaving in Indian cotton mills in November, 1924, may be briefly summarised as follows (in thousands of pounds):—

	Nov., 1924 lbs.	Oct., 1924 lbs.	Nov., 1923 lbs.
	1,000	1,000	1,000
Yarns spun	60,860	56,099	56,145
Woven goods manufactured	42,977	37,864	43,604

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 61 million lbs. and that of woven goods about 43 million lbs., as compared with 56 million and 44 million lbs. respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, showing an increase of 8.4 per cent. in the case of yarn and a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the case of woven goods, says "Capital".

In the three months, September to November, 1924, i.e., from the beginning of the cotton year 1924-25, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 174 million lbs. and that of woven goods to over 120 million lbs., as against 170 and 128 million lbs. respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the eight months, April to November, 1924, the quantities were 463 million lbs. of yarn and 302 million lbs. of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:—

	eight months, April to November 1924 lbs.	1923 lbs.	1922 lbs.
	1,000	1,000	1,000
Yarn spun	463,369	438.862	470.997
Woven goods manufactured	302.169	280,086	266,009

The exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the eight months, April to November, 1924 were 22 million lbs., as compared with 31 and 42 million lbs. in the corresponding period of 1923 and 1922.

SOUTH AFRICAN COAL.

It may not be generally known that a duty of eight annas per ton is levied on all imported coal, including, of course, that from South Africa. African coal was imported into India in 1923 to the extent of 385,719 tons, and in 1924 the imports amounted to 314,010 tons. The Government of India, we are told, was not consulted in the matter of the purchase of African coal for the Sukkar Barrage; but it has already been stated in these columns that the chief engineer of the barrage scheme sought the advice of the Chief Controller, Indian Stores Department. It may be mentioned in this connection that while the G. I. P. Railway made certain reduction in freight for coal from the Central Provinces coal-fields, the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways could not make similar reductions for coal from Bengal coal-fields.—"Commerce."

RAILWAY COAL SUPPLIES.

Out of a total of 6,184,054 tons of coal consumed in the year 1923-24 by the railways of India 1,692,876 tons were obtained from railway collieries. In view of the rise in the price of coal which seriously affects the cost of railway working the increase in the proportionate amount of coal obtained from railway collieries is one of considerable importance. In the more important collieries worked by railways the average cost per ton of coal ranged from Rs. 2.9 to Rs. 5.6. This cost compares very favourably with the price for similar coal in the open market, and the existence of the collieries ensures to the various railway systems a regular and assured supply for a considerable portion of their requirements at a price which is independent of market variations. On the basis of the accepted and projected schemes for development in this direction the railway companies hope that they will ultimately be able to obtain more than half their supplies from railway-owned collieries. From the point of view of the coal trade, however, railway-owned collieries are thorns in the flesh.—"Commerce".

INDIAN MANGANESE INDUSTRY.

There were facts and figures quoted by Mr. H. D. Coggan (Agent and General Manager, Central India Mining Co., Ld.) in his presidential address analysing the rise and progress of the Indian Manganese Industry which may be useful to incorporate in these columns for handy reference. His investigations, he said, convinced him that we need have no fear that, on reaching the ground-water level, either present or past, we shall find the ore-bodies giving place to manganese silicates, as is said to be the case with some of the largest Brazilian deposits. He added:

"From these remarks it will become evident how extremely desirable it is that attempts should be made to ascertain by boring the actual extent in depth of the folds into which our manganese-bearing rocks have been thrown. As a representative of the manganese industry, I regret to say that the abundance of ore available on and immediately below the surface has proved anything but an incentive to such investigation, and the greatest depth to which past mining or boring operations conducted anywhere in the Central provinces, have proved that extension of manganese ore is some 150/200 feet below the plains level, but this depth, though comparatively small, is nevertheless well below the ground-water level."

In the course of his address Mr. Coggan reviewed the prospects of the principal manganese producing centres—Brazil, Russia and India—and added that taking the normal production of the principal sources of the supply of manganese ore the following quantities were likely to be available in the immediate and near future:—

India	...	...	600,000
Russia	...	...	500,000
Brazil	...	...	300,000
West Africa	...	...	50,000
Egypt	...	...	150,000
Other countries	...	...	200,000
Total		...	1,900,000

These figures he interpreted to imply neither under nor over production. The Russian ores are too low and the Indian ores generally too high in iron for the production of the highest grades of ferro-manganese, and British and other European manufacturers find it advantageous to draw their ores from various sources in order to obtain certain mixtures. As much, however, as the Indian ores are favoured, successful future competition with foreign ores will depend largely on the cost of production and railway freights.

India, he judges, can never be a large producer of ferro-manganese, unless economical electric production becomes possible, and must therefore be content to produce, by careful selection of her ores and fuel, little more than the quantities of ferr-manganese necessary for domestic consumption. As stated by Dr. C. S. Fox in his report on the "Mineral Resources of India for a Domestic Steel Industry," this demand "could be met and almost forgotten by the producers of manganese ore in India." The same statement would apply even if India produced the whole of her own requirements of steel. No accurate estimates of the quantities of manganese ore available in India have been made, but in the Central Provinces they run into many millions of tons, and seeing that one million tons would be sufficient to supply the requirements of India for 50 years, even if she manufactured the whole of her steel requirements, there need be no apprehension that the export of the raw material from India is likely to affect her future supplies for many hundreds of years to come.—"Capital."

BRITISH EMPIRE COMPETITION.

The Society of Women Journalists, Sentinel House, 48, Southampton Row, London, offer four prizes for the best Essay not exceeding one thousand words on "What Wembley has done for the Empire."

All British subjects—men, women, and children—will be eligible to compete the prizes being respectively as under:—1st Prize £50, 2nd Prize £25 for adults £10 for boys under sixteen, and £10 for girls under sixteen.

In addition, the four prize winners will be presented with certificates which H. M. H. the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to sign.

The following distinguished persons have kindly consented to act as adjudicators: The Duchess of Atholl, M. P. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education) The Viscount Burnham, Lord Riddell Sir William Berry, Mr. John Walter and Sir Harry Brittain.

The result of the Competition will be announced in all the leading papers and broadcasted by wireless through the British Isles on June 23rd, 1925, the Prince of Wales' birthday.

Details of the presentation of Prizes in July, 1925, will be announced later.

An Overseas Prizewinner will be notified by cable. If unable to travel to London, the High Commissioner of the Dominion will be invited to receive the prize on his or her behalf.

The rules are as under:—

1. British subjects only are eligible to compete; 2. The Entrance Fee for each essay is One Shilling for the British Iles or its exact equivalent in the currency of the country for the Dominions. This fee must be sent in Postal or Money Orders, which must must be securely clipped on to the top *left* hand corner of each essay. *Stamps not accepted*; 3. Competitors may send in as many attempts as they please provided an entrance fee to the value of a shilling accompanies each essay; 4. Essays must not exceed one thousand words, which must be marked off in nitys. Typewriting, though desirable, is not essential, but essays must be legibly written on one side of the paper only, with the name and address of competitor clearly written on the top *right* hand corner; The essays of boys and girls under sixteen must be countersigned by some responsible person, such as clergyman, schoolmaster or schoolmistress; 5. Copies of each essay should be retained as none will be returned to the various competitors; 6. The prize essays remain the property of the Society of Women Journalist for publication; 7. The decision of the adjudicators must be accepted as final and correspondence will not be entered into under any circumstances; 8. All essays must be addressed to The Hon. Organising Secretary, *Society of Women Journalists, Sentinel House, 48, Southampton Row, London*; 9. Closing dates for reception of essays for the British Isles March 1st. 1925. For all Overseas competitors except those from Australasia, May 1st, 1925. From Australasia, June 1st, 1925. Early delivery of essays will be greatly appreciated.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A gentleman, named Nawab Abdullah Khan "Kasmandvi" who designates himself as the Secretary of the "All-India III Class Passengers' Protecting Society" and is the holder of a 1st class free pass over all Indian railways, travels over various Indian railways. In this connection I shall be obliged if any of your readers would kindly enlighten me on the following points in connection with the Society:—

1. When was the Society founded?
2. Who is the President of the Society?
3. Who are the members of the Executive Committee of this Society?
4. Where are the headquarters of this Society?
5. Have any meetings of the Society been held since it was founded and if so, how many?
6. Is this Society the creation of the Railway Board or is it in any way under Government patronage?
7. Is the Secretary an honorary or a whole-time paid officer?
8. What are the functions of the Secretary?
9. If the Society is a non-official one it is deplorable that so little is heard in the press of its activities and the interest which it displays.
10. Did the Secretary visit the place of recent terrible collision on the North-Western Railway where so many third class passengers died?—Yours, etc.,

"ENQUIRER."

Delhi.

CALCUTTA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Total imports of private merchandise in January, 1925, amounted to Rs. 2,434 lakhs and total exports including re-exports to Rs. 4,011 lakhs. The net imports of private treasure during the month of the report were Rs. 1,008 lakhs and total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 586 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of remittances of funds was minus Rs. 272 lakhs.—A. P.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.

On Friday morning Hariba Narya, a labour cart-driver employed by Khodadad Gustad Kermani, was filling his cart with earth near the Worli Hill when suddenly a portion of the hill from a height of 10 to 12 feet fell upon him and he was buried. When he was extricated he was found dead.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of death by suffocation. The jury remarked that the work of supervision of the evacuation operations carried on by the contractor Khodadad Gustad Kermani was very defective and that he was bound to compensate the heir of the deceased.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING.

A monthly meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday evening, Dr. M.C. Javle presiding.

Consideration was given to the resolution of the Corporation forwarding for favour of remarks a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay Educational Department regarding the desirability of imparting a more practical bias to primary education.

The Secretary of the Schools Committee in an elaborate report made various suggestions and submitted a scheme for industrial education for different classes embodying (1) Training of the senses. (2) Modelling in clay (please see for particulars Schedule A). (3) Modelling in card-board paper. (4) Cutting out in paper or other material. (5) Drawing and Colouring designs (some original). (6) Brush drawing from the object and from recent impressions, and (7) school gardening, etc.

It also stated:—

The fact that a very large percentage of the world's work is and always has been done directly or indirectly with the hands and the better trained these hands are, the better the work must be, is in itself a powerful argument for the inclusion of manual, that is, hand training in our schools. The great industries would be justified in demanding as a social right that the public schools should train their pupils in what may be termed the alphabet of the crafts and arts just as this preliminary training is provided for the professions. Nor would such a training of the hands be of value only to the industrial artisans for, manual dexterity plays an important part in the vast majority of professions viz: Architects, Sculptor, Painters, Scientists, Dentists etc. The thoughtful educationists will claim for handwork, not merely that it should be tolerated in school but that it plays an indispensable part in the development of the child and should therefore be a necessary part of the school curriculum.

The Secretary's report was adopted.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

The weather has again been dry but is becoming slightly unsettled in Northwest India.

The temperature is below the normal from Baluchistan to Bengal.

Forecast:—Dry weather in general.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about four thou and five hundred miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at six hours forty-two minutes this morning.—A. P.

Feb 21.

There has again been no rain. The temperature remains below normal in Northern and Central India.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally:—A. P.

ALLEGED STABBING.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

At about 9 p.m. on Thursday one Pandu Kalu a servant employed in the Bombay Gas Co. at Parel and residing at De Lisle Road was returning home from work and on entering the archway leading to the chawl was, it is alleged, suddenly pounced upon by two persons named Bhiwa Tanu and Arjun Daji. He was thrown to the ground and stabbed on the face. Pandu was removed to J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had 13 stab wounds on the face some of which were severe but not dangerous and detained for treatment. Bhiwa Tanu and Arjun Daji have been arrested by the police.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN.

On Wednesday at about 5 p.m. a gang of coolies were working on the railway lines near Mahim Station when an Up train came from Bandra running towards Mahim. Tukaram Krishna, the Mukadam of the coolies seeing the train coming told his men to move towards the down line but he himself was knocked down by the engine while crossing the line. He sustained severe injuries and was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died the following day. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, on Friday the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

Babaji Ramji and his wife Dhondibai (24) were working on Tuesday on the scaffolding of a house under construction at Ripon Road, when suddenly Dhondibai's foot slipped and she fell down. She was removed to J. J. Hospital but her husband refused to detain her there and brought her home and gave some private treatment. She died the following day.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, on Friday, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

On Wednesday evening a Mahomedan aged 40 years, who has not been identified yet was washing clothes at the rocks near Warden Road, when he was swept away by the rising tide. The sea was very rough at the time. His body was found floating the next morning near Cumballa Hill Rocks and was removed by the police to the morgue. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, on Friday the jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

Excise Inspector P. J. Hudson put up Natvarlal M. Choksi, Manager of the Hind Co-operative Stores, Kalbadevi, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur on a charge of importing spirituous preparations in Bombay without a license.

Mr. Hudson stated that on receipt of certain information they went to the shop of the accused on Thursday when they found a railway parcel from Messrs. Bose and Co., Calcutta, containing spirituous preparations. The parcel was imported into Bombay without the required permit. The accused, it was stated by Mr. Hudson, was in the habit of doing so for a long time.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was ignorant of the excise regulations.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5. The parcel was ordered to be confiscated.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 20.

Tele. Transfers quiet 1/6
Bar Gold quiet 4.6.11
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 3/16

London, Feb. 21.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 1/4

London, Feb. 21.

Rentes 3 per cent	48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot)	32 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence	32 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quietly steady.

Discoun Bank of England Rate 4 per cent, since 5/7/23.

31st Exchange on Paris	90.95
31st Exchange on Warsaw	24.80
20th Exchange on Belgium	94.25
20th Exchange on Athens	297.50

London, Feb. 20.

Rentes 3 per cent	48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot)	32 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	32 3/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quietly—Steady.

Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

Council Bills—Extra allotments:—

Exchange on Prague	16075
Bullion Shipments	£459,544

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Feb. 20

Stockholm	77.69
Christiania	31.28
Amsterdam	11.88
Switzerland	24.79
Belgium yesterday's	94.60
Athens yesterday's	300.50
19th Cuban Sugar value	14

New York, Feb. 20.

Demand Bills	47650

London, Feb. 20

Exchange on London in:—

Paris	9112
Germany	20,020,000m
Italy	11644

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 20.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £90 1/ + 1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2 ex.—1/8

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/8 unchanged.

Conversion Loan £79 11/16 + 1/4.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 unchanged

Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/2 unchanged

Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/4 unchanged

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/4 — 1/8.

Government Securities 3 per cent 59 unchanged.

London, Feb. 21.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £ 90 1/2 unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2 Ex unchanged.

War Bonds 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 101 5/8 unchanged.

Conversion Loan £ 79 11/16 unchanged.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 102 unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 107 1/2 unchanged.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent 81/4 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/4 unchanged

Government Securities 3 per cent 59 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 20.

Discounts:—

Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	19 1/2

SHARES.

London, Feb. 20.

	£
Hongkong Bank	151
Chartered Bank	22
National Bank	47
P. & O. Bank	11 5/8
Eastern Bank	6 1/2

London, Feb. 21.

Hongkong Bank	£ 151.
Chartered Bank	£ 22
National Bank	£ 47
P and O Bank	£ 11 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/2

COTTON.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York Feb. 20

Futures at New York.

March	24.23	—.14
May	24.60	—.14
July	24.83	—.14
October	24.65	—.14

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
March	13.27	—.09
May	13.33	—.09
July	13.36	—.09
October	13.20	—.09

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
March	13.31	+.4
May	13.38	+.5
July	13.41	+.5
October	13.24	+.4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

March	13.40	+.04
May	13.46	+. 04
July	13.49	+. 04
October	13.33	+. 04
November	13.28	+. 04
December	13.25	+.04
January	13.19	+. 02

EGYPTIANS.

March	32.65	+. 05
May	31.40	+. 15
November	23.85	unchanged.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	13.27	unchanged
May	13.34	+ .1
July	13.37	+ .1
October	13.20	unchanged.
January	13.07	+ .1

EGYPTIANS.

May	30.90	— .20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—		
February	13.24	—.09
March	13.27	—.09
April	13.27	—.08
May	13.33	—.09
June	13.32	—.08
July	13.36	—.09
August	13.31	—.08
September	13.26	—.08
October	13.20	—.09
November	13.14	—.10
December	13.11	—.10
January	13.06	—.11
February	13.03	—.11

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C Liverpool:—

February	13.28	plus 4
March	13.31	„ 4
April	13.30	„ 3
May	13.38	„ 5
June	13.37	„ 3
July	13.41	„ 5
August	13.35	„ 4
September	13.30	„ 4
October	13.24	„ 4
November	13.18	„ 4
December	13.15	„ 4
January	13.10	„ 4
February	13.07	„ 4

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

February	33.05	—.15
March	32.45	—.15
April	31.70	—.15
May	31.10	—.15
June	30.30	—.15
July	29.10	—.15
August	28.25	—.15
September	27.35	—.15
October	26.35	—.15
November	23.80	—.05
December	23.10	—.05
January	22.80	—.05

Manchester market firm better cloth turnover freer buying.

Yarns:—Stiff more active.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

February	33.30	plus .25
March	32.70	„ .25
April	31.95	„ .25
May	31.35	„ .25
June	30.55	„ .25
July	29.35	„ .25
August	28.50	„ .25
September	27.60	„ .25
October	26.60	„ .25
November	23.90	„ .10
December	23.20	„ .10
January	22.90	„ .10

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 20

Total Day's Sales:—

	Bales.
At Liverpool	7.000
On Spec. & for Exp	500
Of East Indian	nil.

Mid. Americans Spot:—

Universal Standard moderate request	13.68
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	34.80

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	24.23
May	24.61
July	24.82

New York Noon Call:—

March	24.26
May	24.63
July	24.83

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

March	24.30
May	24.84

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 60 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard retail request 13.56

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 34.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb. 20.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
Total Forwarded	74,000
Total Imports	94,000
Total Stock	10,27,000
Actual Weekly Sales	46,970
Water Twist	1/10 1/2
Printers Cloth	45/9

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Feb. 21.

Total in Sight 12,379,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 349,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 185,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 4,472,000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 159,000 Bales.
Total Sales 47,900 bales.
East Indian Sales 300 Bales.
East Indian Stock 15,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 2,100 Bales.
East Indian Imports 5,000 Bales.
American Afloat 232,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 14,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 297,000 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Scinde:—	
Good	1075
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Bengal:—	
Good	10.85
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65
Oomra:—	
Good	11.40
Fully Good	11.80
Fine	12.20
Broach:—	
Good	11.30
Fully Good	11.70
Fine	12.00

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Scinde:—	
Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Bengal:—	
Good	10.85
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65
Oomra:—	
Good	11.40
Fully Good	11.80
Fine	12.20
Broach:—	
Good	11.30
Fully Good	11.70
Fine	12.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 20.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	153.000
Week's to Exports to Great Britain	69,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	107,000
Week's Exports to Japan	33.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	12,90,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	11,67,000

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 21.

Futures at New York.

March	24.36	+.3
May	24.60	+.3
July	24.88	+.4
October	24.67	+.2

AMERICAN MARKETS—COTTON.

New York, Feb. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14.000
Day's Exports to Continent	20.000

Futures at New York:—

March	24.23	—.14
May	24.60	—.14
July	24.83	—.14
October	24.65	—.14

Spot Cotton at:—

New York	24.50	—.15
New Orleans	24.45	—.10

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	24.31	—.11
May	24.60	—.13

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21 7/8
Demand Mills	47650
Foreign mined	68 3/8

New York, Feb. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	17,000

Futures at New York:—

March	24.26	plus 3
May	24.63	„ 3
July	24.87	„ 4
October	24.67	„ 2

Spot Cotton at New York (unchanged	24.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.55 plus 10

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	24.41	plus 10
May	24.61	„ 11

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21 7/8
Demand Bills	47575
Silver Commercial Bars,	Foreign Mined
May	24.71 „ 1

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

April/May buyers	24

Linseed Tone:—24 1/8 sellers firm but little doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—

March/April sellers	49 5/8
May/August sellers	49/6

London, Feb. 19.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta Mar/Apr. shipment at £23 7/8.

Did you see the Round-the-World Buick that passed through Bombay on Saturday?

She is on her way to Calcutta passing through Kalyan, Igatpuri, Nasik, Malegam and Dhulia on the 22nd, Songir, Mhow, Indore and Maksi on the 23rd, Biaora, Guna, Sipri and Gwalior on the 24th, Gwalior to Agra on the 26th inst.

Come to our SHOW ROOM and let us tell you more about this remarkable globe circling Buick.

T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD.

HUGHES ROAD .. .. BOMBAY.

Linseed La Plata afloat to Hull at £22 1/2

Rapeseed Toria afloat to Notterdam at 20 1/8 and to Antwerp Jan/Feb. shipment at £20/3/9.

London, Feb. 20.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Feb/Mar sellers, firm little doing, buyers at higher prices	22 1/2
Cottonseed Bombay Feb/Mar quoted slow	£10 1/4
Castorseed Bombay Feb/March sellers	£24 3/8
Rapeseed Toria Feb/March sellers. Firm	£20 3/8

Holders asking higher prices. Little doing.

London, Feb. 20.

Business was done to-day.

Linseed Bombay shipment to Continent Feb/March at 24 7/8 and March/April shipment	£24 5/8
Rapeseed Toria Shipment to Hamburg afloat at	£20 3/8
Wheat Cargo Australian January shipment	£70 3/4
Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi May/June shipment	63 1/4

London, Feb. 21.

Linseed La Plata Argentine F/M Sellers £ 22 3/4—Firm, harder to buy, little doing.

Cottonseed Bombay F/M quoted £ 10 1/4

Castorseed Bombay F M Sellers £ 24 3/8

Rapeseed Toria F/M Sellers £ 20 1/2;

Buyers £ 20.

Tone:—Firm and Quiet.

Cargoes Paid:—

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Feb	68
Victorian March	69/6
South Australian January	70/9
South Australian seller January to Continent	69/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 20.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—

Jan/Feb nominal	20/6
June/July sellers	16/10 1/2
July/Sept sellers	16/7 1/2

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—

July/Sept sellers	16/10

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—

July/Sept sellers	16/10 3/4

Tone:—Very steadily held not much business.

London, Feb. 21.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta:—

Jan/Feb nominal 20/6

June/July Sellers Sellers 16/10 1/2

July/Sept. Sellers 16/7 1/2

Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—

July/Sep. Sellers 16/10

Fine White Java C and F Karachi:—

July/Sep. Sellers 16/10 3/4.

20th Cuban Sugar Sellers 14/-

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled quiet but steady with fair demand and prices remain unchanged. Fluctuations were very small and small business was done in Mauritius Crystals March Shipment at 19s. C.I.F. Bombay. A fair business was done in White Javas new crop for June Shipment at 17s. 4d. and July-December at 16s. 5d. to 16s. 8d. all Free Bombay Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta markets were reported quiet with large arrivals and small demand and no business doing. Java market ruled steadier regarding new crop, business passing chiefly second-hand for June delivery at 11.50. July 11.25 and August-October at 10.87 gilders. Mauritius report sugar and freight scarce with no business.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 18-4 equal to 20s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 5,000 bags.

T. M. O. February-March 20s. 3d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. June 17s. 4d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. July-December 16s. 8d. F. B. Harbour

B. R. B. Rs. 17-14 equal to 19s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 15,000 bags.

B. R. B. February-March 19s. F. B. Harbour.

Mauritius Rs. 17-14 equal to 19s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 260,000 bags.

Mauritius February-March 18s. 10d. F. B. Harbour.

London, Feb. 20.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Feb/March value	69
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Feb/buyers	70

Tone:—Firm and dearer quiet trade.

Australian Feb/Mar sellers	70
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar paid	63/3
Soft Red Karachi Feb/March sellers	62 1/8

London, Feb. 21

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Feb/Mar Sellers 69

Rozario Santo Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Feb/Mar value 70/-

Tone:—Easier.

Australian Feb/Mar Buyers 69/6

Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar Paid Sellers 63/-

Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar value 62/-

Wheat afloat to U K 2,560,000

METAL REPORT.

London, Feb. 20

	£
English best Selected Copper	68 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	65
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	81 8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	17 1/4
Tin Block	£264 1/2

London, Feb. 21.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68 1/4
Standard Copper G M B	£ 65
Copper Braziers	£ 84
Yellow Metal	8-1/8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 20.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Mar/April sellers	16 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot March	17 7/8

Tone:—Firm on American demand.

London, Feb. 21.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Mar/April Sellers 16 3/4

Plantation First Latx Crepe, Spot March 17 3/4.

Tone:—Dull—Little doing.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 20.

Cardiff to Bombay	13 to 13/6

London, Feb. 21

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 20.

Karachi Barley March/April sellers	45

London, Feb. 21

Karachi Barley March/April Sellers 45/-

CHEMICALS.

February 20.

There has been quite good demand in Zinc Chloride Farina, Potash Chlorate and Litharge. Stocks are limited and mill and Upcountry buyers are many. Alum of Chrome, Copperas green and sulphate of copper have had no further interesting development. Sodium sulphide has gone down to Rs. 11 per cwt. while Home offers are for £12-5-0 per ton c. i. f. Bombay. Other chemicals are firm

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt	Rs. 4 8 0
Antimony salt	Re. 0 7-6
Acetate lead white	Rs. 38
Bleaching powder	Rs. 13-8 0
Potassium Chlorate	Re. 0-3-9
Caustic soda	Rs. 20 8-0
Magnesium Chloride	Rs. 4-2-0
Dextrine	Rs. 21
Sodium sulphide	Rs. 11-2-0
Acetic acid	Re. 0 7 6
Aniline salt	Re. 0-9 6
Glauber salt	Rs. 4-8 0.
Acetate lead Brown	Rs. 35
Hydrosulphide soda	Re. 0 11 9
Zinc chloride	Rs. 21
Farina	Rs. 17-4 0
Alum of chrome	Rs. 17
Bichromate soda	Rs. 28
Oxalic acid	Rs. 26

WEEKLY YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb 20.

Our market has ruled quiet throughout the whole week and in spite of very steady rates of cotton as well as strong advices from New York and Liverpool, prices in yarns have slightly been easier and off-take has not shown any improvement.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is hardly any change to report in the forward position and business has been very small. A few lots however have been done for ready delivery from stock, but this too at a loss to the dealers. In fact Japanese competition all round prevents fresh business, owing to Japanese yarn of similar counts and qualities being sold about 30 per cent. cheaper.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Import houses have further sold about 500 packages during the week at somewhat lower rates, and dealers have been all along losing, and are now much tired of the continued selling pressure from the Japanese Import Houses. In fact, in the absence of improvement in demand from various consuming centres dealers do not feel inclined to buy at present rates which are regarded very cheap, and we do not find any confidence in the Japanese sales. Off-take from stocks has been much curtailed, and due to very tight money dealers are even obliged to sell off their holdings in buyres' favour.

INDIAN YARNS.

Business during the week has been smaller and although the mills have been eager to sell they prove themselves very unwilling to lower their rates much further owing to very steady position of the raw material; on the other hand the buyers have been keeping aloof all along and do not show any inclination to raise their limits, probably because the improvement in demand has not been realised as yet. It seems there is absolutely no confidence in the current prices and so long as the consuming centres continue to show a quiet attitude it is not possible to see any buying on a large scale.

Market on the whole is likely to continue featureless so long as the improvement in demand is not experienced.

London, Feb. 19.

Mocattas Silver Market report states that the market had a featurless week. India bought little for early shipment whilst China bought and sold in order to adjust her open positions.

There has been small amount of offering by America who has been very reluctant seller though she bought in London more than one day. Consequently the market has been dependent upon little Continental selling and some forward sales by India in order to meet demand—Undertone remains good.

SPORTING NEWS.

SCOTTISH CUP.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The following are the results of matches played in the third round of the Scottish Cup to-day:—

Kilmarnock fire, Dykehead nil; St. Mirren two, Partick Thistle nil; Aberdeen nil, Motherwell nil; Broxburn two, Falkirk one; Hamilton one, Raith nil; Rangers five, Abbroath three; Dundee three, Airdrieonians one; Celtic two, Solway Star nil.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Following are the results of Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Bolton five, Burnley nil; Huddersfield one, Manchester City one; Newcastle two, Sunderland nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Coventry one, Sheffield Wednesday one; Fulham one, Wolverhampton one; Portsmouth nil, Barnsley nil; South Shields nil, Oldham nil; Stockport four, Chelsea nil; Stoke nil, Clapton Orient one.

The following matches were not played:—Blackpool versus Port Vale; Derby versus Bradford City; Hull versus Middlesborough; Leicester versus Crystal Palace; Manchester United versus Southampton.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Bournemouth nil, Swindon nil; Brighton one, Bristol City nil; Bristol Rovers one, Plymouth one; Exeter four, Newport three; Gillingham two, Aberdare nil; Luton nil, Norwich nil; Merthyr nil, Northampton two; Millwall three, Brentford nil; Queens Park Rangers nil, Charlton nil; Reading three, Watford nil; Swansea four, Southend nil.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Ashington one, Crewe one; Barrow three, Wallsall two; Bradford three, Rotherham nil; Darlington three, Chesterfield three; Doncaster one, Wrexham nil; Grimsby two, New Brighton three; Hartlepools one, Halifax one; Nelson one, Wigan nil; Rochdale nil, Accrington one; Southport one, Durham one; Tranmere nil, Lincoln nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Third Lanark two, Hearts two; Hibernians four, Cowdenbeath one; Morton four, Queen's Park nil

ASSOCIATION CUP MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Following are results of matches played in the Football Association Cup, Third Round to-day:—

Southampton two, Bradford City nil; Liverpool two, Birmingham one; Notts County nil, Cardiff two; West Bromwich one, Aston Villa one; Sheffield United one, Everton nil; Spurs two, Blackburn two; Hull one, Leicester one; West Ham one, Blackpool one.—Reuter's Special Service.

RUGBY.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The following are results of principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—Cambrage University twelve, Blackburn eight; Guy's Hospital seventeen, Plymouth three; Harlequins twenty one, Oxford University eleven; London Scottish eight, Bristol three; St. Bartholomew's Hospital six, Old Merchant Taylors fourteen; Gloucester twenty-five, Richmond three; Bradford nine, Headingley fourteen; Cardiff fourteen, Leicester six; Mosley eighteen, Abertillery six; Newport fifteen, Swansea five; Glasgow University three, Edinburgh Institute nine; Edinburgh Wanderers ten, Stewart College F. P. sixteen; Glasgow Academicals eighteen, Watsonians five; Royal High School F. P. nil, Glasgow High School F. P. twenty-nine.

Matches between Edinburgh Academicals and Heriot's School F. P. and o West of Scotland and Edinburgh University were scratched.

In the County Championship Yorkshire beat Cumberland by twenty points to three at Headingly.—Reuter's Special Service.

The "Trade Journal" says:—While it is true that present heavy stocks of tea will eventually be reduced owing to smaller amounts imported during the next few months, big quantities have still to be marketed and they create a feeling of unrest. Buyers know tea is there and purchase only actual requirements. Quantity of good to fine liquoring on offer is very small and is wanted.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN CUP TOURNAMENT.

CUSTOMS BEAT XAVIERS.

Big scores marked the two Saturday games of the Buchanan Cup Tournament played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

The first match played between the Customs and St. Xavier's College resulted in a win for the former by 5 goals.

The teams were:—

Customs:—Cowton; Lynn and Thornber; Taylor, Botts and Gordon; Gerard, Hasset, Castellino, Wright and Singlehurst.

St. Xavier's College:—Furtado; Gomes and Sullivan; Pais, S. Pereira and E. Pereira; Morea, Kothare, Fialho, Romeo and Cariappa.

BOMBAY GRENADIERS DEFEATED.

The B. B. R. A. at last got the better of the Bombay Grenadiers, whom they beat in a convincing manner by 6—1. D. Lynn distinguished himself by obtaining the hat trick, his play being in a large measure responsible for the big score.

The teams were:—

B. B. R. A.:—Hyde; Cutter and C. Kelly; Rodgers, W. Kelly and Banks; Lindsey, Ford, D. Lynn, Gabriel, Abbott.

Bombay Grenadiers:—Bluse; Taylor and Kanbi; Ramchander More, Luxaman, Kashirao More; Powar, Kadam, Shunkernath, Fleming and Kalkatia.

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS WIN.

The game between the Byculla Y. M. C. A. and the Government Telegraphs on the Oval was fairly even and although the Y. M. C. A. lost by the odd goal in three they put up a good fight.

The teams were:—

Government Telegraphs:—Windsor; Peel and Murray; Wood, Dudley and Page; Moore, Walker, Kishander, D'Cunha and D'Souza.

Y. M. C. A. (Byculla):—P. Ambosta; D'Souza and Sampson; Marquis, Josephs and J. Ambosta; Furtade, Wasker, D'Avoine, Dowling.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

LUSITANIANS DEFEATED.

On Saturday the B. B. & C. I. Rly. met and defeated the Lusitanians by three goals. The teams were:—

B. B. & C. I. Rly.:—O'Neil; C. Fox and Gabriell; Green, Lucas and Gerard; Phillips Francis, Muler, Fairman and Shambolingam

Lusitanians:—Coutinho; Coutinho and Rodne; Gomes, Pinto, and Albert; Cardoza, Pais, Alex, Dominic and Cajetan.

Referees:—Messrs. Ernst and Leontzini.

CATHOLIC GYM. SPORTS.

The fourth annual athletic meeting of the Catholic Gymkhana was held at the Medica College Ground on Sunday. A programme of 18 events attracted small entries owing to which three big races, the 100 yards, One Mile and the Obstacle races had to be cancelled.

The following were the results:—

Putting the shot: 1. A. Ferandes, 2. G Powell.

Long Jump: 1. P. Powell, 2. C. Mendonca.

100 yards Handicap: 1. D. Oliveira, 2. J Vaz.

Cycle Obstacle Race: 1. E. Ferro, 2. A. E Lawrence.

High Jump: 1. Powell, 2. R. Fernandes.

Quarter Mile:—1. J. Kent, 2. J. Vaz.

220 yards: 1. J. Vaz, 2. P. Powell.

Venerans' Race: 1. Mr. T. Ferro, 2. Mr. B Azredo.

Cabriolet Race: 1. Miss Mary Oliveira, 2 Miss S. Mendoza.

P. Powell won the championship with 13 points. In the absence of Mrs. Hodgkinson Mrs. Frank Oliveira distributed the prizes.

BOMBAY TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Some excellent tennis was witnessed on Friday in the Western India Championships when the matches were played under ideal weather conditions. Out of the eleven matches decided five were in Gentlemen's Singles and two each in the other three events

Saturday's fixtures contained some excellent contest in which some of the best players in the tournament figured; nine games were comfortably decided. Of the four games in singles, only one, between Harvey and Gollerkari, ran into three sets. After his recent victories in single and double Pitt also proved successful in the mixed doubles with Miss Robinson against Mrs. Reynold and LeRoy. An excellent contest in the mixed double fell through as Mrs. Clayton and Annet conceded a walk over to Mrs. Potlock and Mitne. Petit and Mehta put up a stout fight against Tomanaga and Take. The former surprised the spectators by annexing the first set losing only one game. The second was evenly contested but the final saw the Parsi pair losing at 6—0.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS.

Tomonaga beat Rangaswamy 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.
Gonsalves beat Bunyan 6—1, 6—1.
Gole beat Sunderam 6—4, 6—4.
Wodehouse beat Gunjikar 6—1, 6—4.
Powar beat Calvocorressi 6—2, 6—4.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. A. T. Cooper beat Mrs. Hunt 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Mrs. Bayley beat Mrs. McEwan 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

Annett and Pitt beat Komamura and Okazaki 6—3, 6—4.

Dr. Tata and Dr. Dastur beat Reid and Travers 6—3, 6—3.

Lady Tata and Okamoto W.-O. Mrs. Jones and Barraclough.

Mrs. Reynolds and Le Roy W.-O. Mrs. Woolner and Bowen.

The following are the results of Saturday's matches:—

Kamamura beat David 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Robinson and Pitt beat Mrs. Reynolds and Le Roy 6—1, 6—4.

Nagroji and Raja Iyer beat McLeod and Wodehouse 6—2, 8—6.

Okamoto beat Gonsalves 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Portlock and Milne W.-O. Mrs. Clayton and Annett.

Harvey beat Gollerkari 5—7, 6—1, 6—1.

Tomonaga and Take beat Petit and Mehta 1—6, 8—6, 6—0.

Gole and Varrak beat Gadgil and Another 6—1, 6—3.

Fox beat Soman 6—0, 6—0.

POLO IN DELHI.

DELHI, Feb. 20.

In Polo Final the Jodhpur team, which will shortly visit England, beat Bhopal by 9 goals to 4 in the presence of a large crowd which included Lord Reading and Lord Rawlinson and numerous Indian ruling chiefs. The Viceroy presented the cups. The game was a good deal more even than the score indicated, Bhopal on several occasions only just failing to score, but Judhpur was a good deal more certain and their ponies were a bit faster.—A. P.

A. E. S. SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The seventh annual athletic sports of the Aryan Education Society's School came off on Thursday afternoon on the grounds of the Wilson College Gymkhana. Students of the School and their admirers had mustered strong to witness the sports. There was a crowded programme of events numbering over twenty, each of which was keenly contested.

Mr. K. Natarajan the president of the day, in awarding the prizes to the successful competitors said that he had very great pleasure in accepting the invitation so cordially extended by their Principal. He was pleased the more to associate himself with a school which had so intimate connections with two of his best friends Mr. M R. Jayakar and Mr. G K. Devdhar—the one a man of fine culture of fine education, and real public spirit and the other a prince amongst social workers. He was interested in secondary education as he himself began life as teacher in a school which as coincidence would have it was called the Aryan School in Madras.

In conclusion Mr. Natarajan thanked the teachers and the students for asking him to preside over the function and hoped to see from amongst its students in the public life of the country men of the type and character of Jayakar and Devdhar.

Mr. Ranade in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the president also thanked the different gentlemen who had made the gathering a success especially to Mr. N. N. Talpade for presenting a silver cup for inter-class cricket team.

The following are some of the successful candidates:—

Swimming Race—V. R. Sapre and V. T. Dixit.

Wide Jump—B. R. Manjrekar and J. A. Limaye.

Cycle Race—V. R. Sapre and L. G. Vaidya

Half Mile Race—D. M. Upasani and S. G Ranade.

High Jump—M. N. Laud and B. V. Patwardhan.

Obstacle Race—G. A. Limaye and V. R. Sapre.

Old Boys' Race—P. J. Pathare and Parulkar.

Senior Champion—V. R. Sapre.

Junior Champion—S. G. Vanjare.

RANGOON RACES.

DERBY AND CONNAUGHT CUPS.

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

Their Royal Hignnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught attended by Captain Batty and Major Hardy and His Excellency the Governor attended the Rangoon races on Saturday. The races being over His Royal Highness presented Derby and Connaught Cups to the owners of horses. The former was won by Maung Nyans Gaby 8-3 (Nga Maung) and the latter by Mrs. E. G. Gorman's Ma Mya Glay 7-12 (Sashid).—A.P.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

ALLEGED MURDER.

ACCUSED AEQUITTED.

Venkappa Khannaik Gaudar
vs.
Imperator.

(Before Justices Pratt and Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of the District Judge of Kanara who found the accused guilty of murder under Section 302 of the I. P. Code and sentenced the accused No. 1 to death and the accused No. 2 to transportation for life.

The facts material to the case are given in their Lordship's judgment:—

"The two accused in this case have been convicted of murder of one Yellappa Fakirappa at Budihal on the 8th August 1924. The first accused has been sentenced to death and the second to transportation for life.

The convictions of the accused depend upon (1) the evidence of the 3 eye-witnesses, (2) admissions said to have been made by the accused and (3) statements made by the deceased.

The 3 eye-witnesses are Baslingaya and his brother Dundaya who were in the same field in which the murder took place and the 3rd witness Mudkappa who was in the adjoining field. Rasingaya and Dundaya gave almost verbatim the same account of the murder. They say they were in the field of Babasaheb Patil when the deceased passed through the field driving his kids and both the accused met him there. Accused No. 1 said to Yellappa "You quarrelled with us last Nagpanchmi", Yellappa said "I said nothing to you". Accused No. 1 asked him if they should beat him. Yellappa said "beat away". Then the two witnesses say that both the accused fell upon the deceased, accused No. 1 with an axe and accused No. 2 with a pointed stick and dealt injuries on his body which proved to be fatal in a few hours time. Now this account of the murder is typical of a false witness. He begins explaining the accused was attacking the deceased and that is by way of supplying evidence for motive. The deceased meekly submitted to the beating and that is by way of explaining the fact that there were no injuries on the persons of either of the accused. Both these witnesses say that there was no struggle that there was no cry. This seems extremely improbable as the deceased was a strong and vigorous man of 30. Both these witnesses went home immediately after the murder and neither of them spoke of it to any one in the village even though they met the deceased's brother on their way home. The other witness Mudakappa is equally unconvincing He was working in the field which is 170 yards distant from the scene of offence. He says that he walked towards the next field but did not go into the field in which the assault was taking place. He says that like the first two witnesses he did not tell to a single soul in the village of what he had seen. It is curious that his attention was atracted by the cry uttered by the deceased because both the other eye-witnesses Baslingaya and Dundaya say that the deceased uttered no cry at all.

NATURE OF INJURIES.

There are also 8 other witnesses who say that the accused was able to speak for several hours after the attack and that he told them the names of the accused as the assailants. But what makes it impossible to credit their evidence is the nature of the injuries. The deceased had besides other injuries an incised wound 1½" x ¼" on the forehead from which the brain had oozed out; and also a comminuted fractures of the right half of frontal, right temporal and right parietal bones so that the whole of the right side of the skull was mashed to pieces. It is incredible that the deceased after having received such injuries should have been able to speak or give any account of the assault of which he had been the victim.

The other evidence is that of the widow of the deceased and a Berad woman. Both these say that immediately after the offence the accused went to them, boasted of their crimes, and made an insulting reference to the deceased. This story implies that the two accused were actuated by a sort of savage joy and were exulting in the crime that they had committed. This is curiously inconsistent with the statement of the principal eye-witness Baslingaya who says that after they had beaten the deceased accused No. 1 advised him to attend to the injuries and to give him water. It is difficult also to imagine why they should have gone out of their way to make this statement to a Berad woman who could have no concern in the affair.

Then again the evidence of motive is singularly paltry and inadequate for it is said that accused No. 1 had had a quarrel with the deceased at the time of the last Nagpanchami day about the swing. Nevertheless this motive occupies a curiously prominent place in the evidence. The principal eye witness Baslingaya says the accused themselves announced it. Then the village servant who was sent to give information to the police informs the police not only of the fact of the murder but he takes upon himself to suggest a motive and give this same motive. It is curious that this inferior village servant who had been sent to the police for no other purpose than to give information should have taken upon himself to suggest the motive for the crime. That fact in itself together with the impossible evidence about the deceased having spoken inspite of the injuries both suggest concoction.

A far more probable motive for the murder is suggested by the defence The deceased was a drunkard and a profligate and was living in open adultery with a married woman called Yamenava and it is more probable that Yamanava was the cause of the murder The prosecution witnesses themselves were conscious of this because an attempt was made in the course of the case to substitute Yamanava as the motive for the crime for the paltry motive suggested at first by the brother of the deceased and by the person who gave the first information report. All this derives particular significance from the fact that there had undoubtedly been a litigation and ill feeling between the 1st accused and the Patil of the village. That litigation refers to the succession of the patilki watan land.

No doubt it is suspicious that the accused should have absconded immediately after the offence, but in view of the circumstances which we have just referred to, we cannot support the convictions of either of the accused. We reverse the convictions and the sentences and direct that the accused should be set at liberty."

SUIT TO SET ASIDE BY COURT DECREE.

Before Sir Lallubhai Shah.

Dhairya Singh Gordhandas and others ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

Kisondas Tribhuvandas and othersm ..... Defendants.

The suit was filed by three minor plaintiffs to set aside a Counsel decree taken in settlement of four suits filed in the High Court in respect of properties left by the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai.

The facts of the above case have already been reported His Lordship in the course of his judgment first gave a short history of the different suits which were filed by members of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai's family in respect of certain properties. His Lordship next dealt with the four suits which were filed by Kissondas and Gordhandas during the year 1922 and referred to the Consolidated Consent decree in all the four suits. His Lordship then dealt with the contentions of the Counsel for the plaintiff minors which were (1) that Gordhandas who had acted as the guardian-ad-litem of his minor sons, was negligent in his duties in not properly safeguarding he interest of the minors, (2) that material facts bearing on the question of rights of Gordhandas and his sons on the one hand and of Kissandas on the other, were not placed before the Court. (3) That the Court owing to the absence of such materials was not in a position to come to an independent judgment of its own as to whether the consent terms were for the benefit of the minors.

On these grounds the plaintiffs prayed that the Consent decree should be set aside. His Lordship observed that it was necessary for the Court to decide in this case whether the Consent decree passed by the defendant was binding on the minors or not.

On the evidence His Lordship held that Gordhandas was not negligent in his duties as the guardian of his minor sons. He was fully aware of all the facts in the four suits and the interests of his minor sons and himself which were identical in the properties in dispute. There was evidence to show that the thought of a compromise was not a new one at the time when the Consent terms were obtained, but had been a matter for discussion for some time past.

On the question that no material facts were placed before the Court, his Lordship came to the conclusion on evidence that several documents relating to the disputes between the parties had not in fact been placed before the Court.

The Counsel for Gordhandas had, however, made a statement to the Court by which he apprised the Court broadly of the situation and by which he pointed out the lines on which the compromise was arrived at. There was no doubt that the leading counsel who was engaged was in a position to form an independent opinion of his own from all the facts known to him.

The guardian-ad-litem had also put in an affidavit stating that the Consent terms were in his opinion for the benefit of his minor sons.

His Lordship therefore stated that although he had come to the conclusion that if the documents which had been put in now, had been placed before the Court when the Consent terms were taken and that on account of their absence the Court could not have come to an independent judgment, it was still a question for his decision whether at law such absence would avoid the Consent terms. His Lordship was of opinion that at law it was open to the Court to act upon the opinion of the counsel who appeared on behalf of the minors and from the statement of the guardian that the Consent decree was for the benefit of the minors. It was not necessary that the Court must form an independent opinion and for that reason it must have all the materials placed before it. It was open to the Court to insist upon materials being put in before it if it thought desirable but it was also open to the Court to be satisfied by Counsel's statement and affidavit of the guardian.

His Lordship had gone through the documents now put in and he was satisfied that even if they had been placed before the Court which passed the Consent decree, that Court would not have come to the conclusion that the Consent decree was not for the benefit of the minors. His Lordship therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

"UNSAVOURY DEAL."

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. G. I. Patel M.L.C. (Millowners' Association) has given notice of the following questions in the Bombay Legislative Council:—Will Government be pleased to state (a) The quantity of Indian and foreign coal received and consumed for Sukker Barrage Works in 1923 and 1924 respectively? (b) The average rate of purchase of the quantities of Indian and foreign coal mentioned in (a) for 1923 and 1924? (c) The reasons of purchasing South African coal in preference to Indian coal?

Will Government be pleased to state whether the tenders given by the Indian Coal Mining Association were lower than those of Natal coal?

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

ANTI-INDIAN POLICY

VICEROY'S DISAPPOINTING SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 31.

South Africa is changed. General Hertzog has come into power and his Lieutenants, including Mr. Tielman Roos, have set the ball rolling by their open policy of colour-bar. Mr. Roos, who is the Minister of Justice, says that the Government's assent to the Natal Boroughs' Ordinance foreshadows his Government's policy towards the Asiatics. The Nationality Bill is to be placed before the House of Assembly and the definition of South African is to be made clear. Some of the most extreme papers have suggested that the Indians should be placed in the category of "Aliens." Nobody knows the object of the Bill, but it seems certain that it is in favour of placing all British subjects not South African nationals on the same level as aliens. It sems to me that this Bill, if it is passed, will be detrimental to the interests of Indians in South Africa. The arguments which the leaders of India always put forward, will have no effect when it is declared that there is no difference in South Africa between the people who come from other parts of the British Commonwealth and the people who are not British subjects at all.

RACIALISM RAMPANT.

In Transvaal, picketting movement for the boycott of Indian trade. The Native question has been handled in a very rough manner by the Nationalists and the Government have decided to have the pass system heard for the Native women too. The Natives have become indignant and they have passed strong resolutions against the disgraceful policy of the Government. Some of the Native leaders have decided to have a march from Johannesburg to Pretoria. Some have even spoken or the passive resistance. The Hertzog Cabinet is out for a White S. Africa.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

It is a matter of gratification for Indians here that Sir Dinshaw Petit and Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas have risen to the occasion to help the Indians of South Africa. Reuter's has sent us a summary of the deputation's interview with the Viceroy and the Viceroy's reply to the deputation. While Indians of South Africa thank the deputation for its work. They are very much disappointed over the Viceroy's reply when he said:—"He would not conceal the difficulties that confronted them in dealing with a self-Governing dominion whose Government had their own difficulties and embarrassments. The suggestion of a non-party Conference had received the full consideration of the India Government and delicate negotiations with the Imperial Government were in progress. He could not, therefore, say more at present. Denunciations and threats could only produce injurious consequences and embarrass the Union Government." One may at once ask Lord Reading, what England would do if his own blood—Englishmen were on the verge of exploitation and gradual extermination, It is rather ridiculous for the Indian Government that it does not yet realize the dangerous policy of the South African Government which is out for the segregation and annihilation of Indians.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Millowners' Association Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m., H. E Sir Leslie Wilson to preside.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tenants' public meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6-15 p.m., Sir H. C. Adenwalla to preside.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

Novices vs. Desperados, a 4-15 p.m. on the cooperage.

35th Bombay Boy Scouts vs. Boys' Gymkhana at 5-15 p.m. on the Cooperage:

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

Urgent meeting of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, Sir J. J. High School, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT SIR PHIROZESHAH MEHTA GARDEN.

By permission of the Officer Commanding Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt., A.F.I., will play a programme of music at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

FOR THE SPINNERS.

Carding instrument and its accessories, spindles, leather bearers, springles, hand carded slivers and everything necessary for spinning is available at cost prices at Gujarat Prantic Samiti Khadi Bhander, Dadyseth Agiari Lane; Kalbadevi.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDAL.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-morrow, (Tuesday, the 24th Feb.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "The grand American Red Cross Society—its noble functions and world-wide disinterested services in the Cause of Humanity amidst horrors of War and for the general welfare of mankind." The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 1st March.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Shinnoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Oransay" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

LECTURE ON CONSUMPTION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. P. Kamat, L.C.P.S., on "Consumption" to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Panwalla's chawl at the Government Gate Road.

LECTURES ON CO-OPERATION.

Under the auspices of the Fort Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute a series of lectures will be held at the Institute Office, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

To-day (Monday), Prof. H. L. Kaji, of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will deliver a lecture on the "Present Position of the Co-operative Societies in the city of Bombay and the prospects of their expansion."

To-morrow (Tuesday) the 24th inst. Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Managing Director, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. will deliver a lecture on the "Co-operative Finance."

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. Mr. C. S. Deole, Member, Servants of India Society, will deliver a lecture on the "Elements of Co-operation and its Economic Aspects."

On Thursday, the 26th inst. Rao Bahadur S.S. Talmaki Honorary Secretary, Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, will deliver a lecture on the "Non-Official Organisation of the Co-operative Movement here and abroad."

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The attendance at the Social Workers' Training Class, organized last month by the Social Service League, was quite satisfactory throughout. It is now arranged that the class will be held for a period of twelve weeks from July 1925. An entrance fee of Re. 1 will be charged for each student.

LANTERN LECTURE ON SOCIAL SERVICE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. A. V. Chitre, Manager, Co-operative Printing Press, Ltd., will deliver a lantern lecture on "Social Service" at 8-30 p.m. to-day, at Fountain Hall, Bhoiwada, Parel (Head Quarters, D. C. Mission Society).

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'A GREAT REVIVALIST'

DAYANAND CENTENARY IN BOMBAY

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S TRIBUTE

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meting was held on Saturday evening at the Marwdai Vidalaya Hall to celebrate the centenary of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. After a long time the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya was filled to its utmost capacity and many people had to stand with great difficulty for want of room. Speeches were delivered by many leaders on the great qualities of head and heart of that great saint. Maulana Shaukat Ali was heartily applauded when he appealed to all communities to sink their difference and commemorate the day by uniting together to throw of the yoke of foreign domination.

Mrs. Naidu at the outset congratulated the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha for doing great apostlic work in bringing together different communities in a common bond of brotherly love and unity. The Sabha she said was doing a great service at the critical moment when the country was divided by factions, feuds and despair, everywhere. She then called upon Mr. Putambeker to address the meeting.

Mr. Puntambeker said, birth and existence of great men in India were looked upon as sedition in certain quarters. Swami Dayanand likewise in his time was characterised as a political schemer though he was a great religious divine and a saint Swami Dayanand expounded the Vedas in their true perspective and freed the Hindus from the bonds of priest craft. It was he who taught that the man was the architect of his own destiny and whether he should be a Brahmin or a Shudra was left to himself to achieve by his own actions. Many publicists and missionaries at the time took him as a fanatic and a political schemer but he remained steadfast to his convictions and faith and changed the normal religious thermometer of India. The Hindu in his time had fallen on evil days and was considered as a sick man of Asia; but in a few years he succeeded in changing him into a strong man of Asia. It was he who taught that Vedas or religious books were not the exclusive property of the Brahmins only but of every one who could read and understand them. For this radical views he was carried a religious revolutionary by his opponents but he fearlessly went on with his mission with the result that after a hundred years his name had become a household world in India and his gospel and work had changed the whole aspect of Hindu religion.

Mr. S. V. Phadnis then said the first thing that struck those who came in contact with Swami Dayanand was his pure, profound and fervent patriotism. To Swami Dayanand India's past was a matter of great and legitimate pride. Like Dadabhai Nowroji his thoughts were more with the present and the future and this accounted for his matchless and astonishing activity. His one aspiration in life was that India should be roused from the lethargy of centuries so that she might become a great and living nation responsive to truth and justice, animated by lofty ideals and above all undertaking great national tasks. He was a great revivalist and realized that the dead past could not be revived except by a reformation of the old materials into new organized beings. He saw in caste the chief buttress of a vast ossification which impoverished life and checked growth. He appealed to antiquity from the dead and debased things around him to the simpler and purer forms of religion.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

Maulana Shaukat Ali who was received with cheers when he addressed the meeting said he was a Mahomedan and Swami Dayanand was a Hindu but that did not divide them from their common heritage of the motherland. The trouble between Hindus and Mahomedans was brought about by the fact that those who indulged in the internecine quarrels did not understand their religion well. If they did, they would not have remained in foreign slavery for no religion teaches anybody to remain in foreign slavery. His (speaker's) mother died a staunch Mahomedan and he hoped to die likewise, but he would go a step further and urge every one to stick to his own religion and die in his own faith. He had come into contact with a number of Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians and Parsis, etc. and he thought they were not true to their religion because they did not love their brethren of other religions as they would do their co-religionists.

He regretted that Arya Samajists and Mahomedans were at variance in many parts of India and particularly in the Punjab but he failed to understand why they should quarrel on religious matters. He thought that Arya Samaj doctrine and Mahomedan religion agreed on many points. Arya Samajists did not believe in idolatry so Mahomedans did not. Arya Samajists believed in one God so did the Mahomedans. Arya Samajists believed in proselyting so did the Mahomedans. He failed then to understand why these two communities should resort to quarrel and abuse one another. Let every one, he said, believe in his own religon and faith without abusing the other who did not agree with him (applause). When he was in Rawalpindi last July he received invitation to attend a meeting which was convened to expound the truth of the Holy Quoran. He replied if it was for expounding the truths of Vedas or Hindu religion he would have been more glad as the Mahomedans ought to know the truths of Hindu religion and the Hindus ought to know the truths of Mahomedan religion so live in brotherly love. Every man, he said, should remain in his own religion and be its staunch follower. No religion ever said to enslave India. In India, however, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians and Jews were not free and independent. If they all fought among themselves there would be no chance for them to be free from the foreign bondage. Every Arya Samajist on that auspicious day had to consider that his enemy was not a Mahomedan, a Parsi or a Christian but he who had enslaved India. (Applause). There were Swarajists, Independents and Moderates in India, but his own creed was to free India from the slavery. Those who quarreled among themselves were resorting to a suicidal policy. It was a shame that Hindus and Mahomedans were at variance. People in Egypt, Arabia and Afghanistan were surprised that the Indians were not united. They said if India was free from slavery Egypt and Arabia would be also. They appealed to Indians to be united. If some people feared that Afghanistan would invade India and make her slave, he (speaker) as an Indian would fight for his country to make her free from the Afghan domination. He was however hopeful and had faith in his country men. It took only two years for Mahatma Gandhi to shake the British Empire which had a domination for 150 years and he thought that if all Indians were united they could break the chain of indifference. To-day Indians were fools but he did not think they would remain fools for ever. He appealed to all Indians to commemorate the centenary of Swami Dayanand by once again uniting in brotherly love.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala then said the Tanzim and Sangathan movements were started at an inopportune time. He thought all Indians like Swami Dayanand should work for the regeneration of his country. Hindu religion did not convey an economic or political message but a spiritual message not to Indoia but to the whole world.

Dr. Rajabali Patel said the essential thing Swami Dayanand taught was that God was one Father of all mankind and if that was the case he failed to understand why Hindus and Mahomedans were fighting among themselves.

Mr. Abraham B. Salem, B.A.B.L. a Jew of Cochin State, said there was one great law in the world and that was "Love thy neighbour as thyself." So long as Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians lived as neighbours they ought to love one another. The Indians disagreed with the Englishmen in India because their fight was between righteousness and self-fishness. He appealed to all Indians to live on the Mosaic law of brotherhood.

Mrs. Naidu in closing the proceedings said she had come into contact with the Arya Samajists more than anybody else. Apart from attending their meetings in India and Africa she had the privilege of entering the Holy of Holies, the Gurukul also where no woman was allowed. The fundamental truth of Swami Dayanand's teaching was "Man, know thyself." His message, his example and his inheritance was "though the body dies, his message lives." She then thanked the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha for celebrating the centenary and said Mr. B. F. Bharucha and Mr. F. J Ginwala were the real torch-bearers of the country.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE?

Babalal Kalu, a hamal in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was on duty at Dadar station on Friday morning when at 5-30 a.m. after a train left the platform he discovered the dead body of a Mahomedan named Haji Miya Mohmed Ibrahim aged 60 years. The station-master having been informed removed the body to the morgue for inquest where an enquiry was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, on Saturday morning. Evidence showed that for the last eight days the deceased was rather queer in his behaviour.

The jury returned a verdict of death by having been run over by a train, but remarked that they were not prepared to say whether it was accidental or suicidal.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

On Thursday at about 7-15 p.m. a fast train was passing through Borivli station when Raghya Rama Koli aged 30 years crossed the line and was knocked down and run over by the engine. A man shouted to the deceased to stop, but it was too late. An arm and a leg were cut off and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, on Saturday, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL BURNS.

Taibai, a Hindu woman aged 25 years, residing at Purbhadevi, was sitting with her back at a fire on the morning of the 12th instant when her sari caught fire and she was burnt extensively over her body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Friday.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON QUEEN'S ROAD

At about 12-30 a.m. on Saturday a motor car No. Z4797 driven by Mr. Sydney Andrew Mitchel was going long Queen's Road when it collided with a victoria No. 2258 driven by Sakharam Madhoo. By the impact the front wheels of the motor car as well as the victoria were badly damaged and the motor car was turned on the foot-path. Fortunately the occupants of the motor car as well as the victoria were not injured except experiencing a severe jostling.

GUJARAT ZILLAH DARUL-IFTA.

Mahomedans residing in Gujarat tand H. H. the Gaekwar's territory desirous of obtaining solution of knotty points in religious law regarding marriage, divorce, inheritance, had to obtain "fatwas" from maulvis of distant parts of the country at great cost of time and money. To meet this demand an institution called "Gujarat Zillah Darul-Ifta" has been opened attached to the great Madresa at Manerol (in Navsari Prant) under the supervision of Pir Motanniya Saheb and arrangements have been made on application to this institution to obtain free of charge 'fatwas' from the Maulvis of the said Madresa, learned in the law.

STANDING COMMITTEE ELECTION.

MR. TAIRSEE'S ELECTION MANIFESTO

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has addressed the following letter to the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

To all the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to whom these presents shall come, I, Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee of Bombay Bhatia Hindu, at present residing at 29-31-33, Borra Bazar Street, within the Fort and Island of Bombay, greeting, Whereas I was elected to the Municipal Corporation by a general election held in 1922 by the voters of Ward C, better known as Bhuleshwar District, and Whereas I took my seat on the said Municipal Corporation as and from the 1st day of April nineteen hundred and twenty-three and Whereas on the resignation of Mr. K. F. Nariman from his seat on the Standing Committee of the said Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay I stood for the vacancy so created and was elected by your suffrage in his place and have ever since continued on the said Standing Committee and have served on the same faithfully, deligently, honestly and to the best of my ability and Whereas under Section 45 (2) of the Municipal Act it is my turn to retire from office—at least so the Municipal Secretary has informed me—as member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on and from the 1st day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and Whereas election for the office of the member of the Standing Committee will take place in the month of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and Whereas I am still in fit condition, physically, mentally and otherwise and Whereas I have as yet not reached the age of fifty-five and Whereas am thus not on the superannuated list and Whereas I am desirous of still being in your service and Whereas I have offered myself as a candidate for the said office of a member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and Whereas it is against my nature to canvass votes except by a letter of intimation I approach you for your suffrage and request you to vote for me on the day of election. If you consider me fit and serviceable for that Office and have to further request you not to remain neutral but to vote against me and in favour of other candidates whom you consider better placed and equipped than myself for that office and have still further to request you to oblige me by not replying to this letter, as I wish you not to promise me your vote from now and further wish that you be free to use your discretion till the very last second, and eventually if you consider me fit for service, then and in that case only I offer myself to you and request you to vote for me. For which act of kindness I will remain ever grateful.

In witness whereof I herein abovementioned the said Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee have hereto set my hand at Bombay this 18th day of February one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five of Christian Era.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY

MR. V. R. SHINDE TO CONTINUE AS A TRUSTEE.

(The Original Side of the Bombay High Court).

The Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewalla gave an important Order in a trust Case between Messrs. L. B. Nayak, G. B. Trivedi and G. G. Thakar as Plaintiffs against Mr. V. R. Shinde, Founder of the All India Depressed Classes Mission as a Defendant.

The case was adjourned for 3 or 4 times and was finally heard on the 6th instant for a decision. His Lordship declared that Mr. Shinde continues as a Trustee and ordered the costs to be met out of the Trust Funds.

The main point of public importance proved in this case of the Indian Trust Act was that even the Resolution of a General Body of an institution cannot remove its actually officiating Trustee in violence of the conditions laid down in its Trust Deed.

Messrs. Dubash and Co., Solicitors with Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate appeared for the Plaintiffs and Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co. Solicitors with Mr. Lalji Gokuldas Kapadia, Advocate were defending.

URGENT MEETING OF RENT ACT COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, representing 13 leading Associations of Bombay is to be held in the Hall of Sir J. J. High School, Hornby Road, Fort, on Wednesday (the 25th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to consider what amendments to the New Rent Act Bill promulgated by Government would be desirable to safeguard the interests of tenants. The presence of the members of the Committee at the said meeting is most earnestly solicited, in view of the importance and urgency of the matter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

It has been decided to hold at Ahmedabad an All-India Music Conference towards the end of the next month.

* * * *

It is understood that Mr. Kallianji of Surat, editor of "Navayuga", who is serving a term of imprisonment, will be released on March 11th.

* * * *

News has been received in Delhi that as a result of an accident an aeroplane crashed at Jacobabad about noon on Saturday No casualties are reported.

* * * *

The new corporation of Surat has elected Doctor Mohannath Dixit M.L.C. as its president for three years. Mr. Dixit got 29 votes while his opponent Mr. Kalyanji got 20 votes.

* * * *

The anniversary of the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was celebrated on Friday by the Madras branch of the Servants of India Society under the presidency of the Hon. Raja of Panagal.

* * * *

At the Allahabad High Court on Friday Mr. Justice Stuart dismissed the appeals of the accused in the Alliance Bank fraud case in which P. N. Mukerji, B. C. Pal and H. B. Ghose, residents of Chandernagore, were sentenced to imprisonments ranging from four years to six years.

* * * *

The Bhamo correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" says that there has been some unrest in the valleys East of Siam on the Chinese side and fresh troubles are expected at Kangai. Very few caravans follow the old Tangueh Road and prefer for the sake of safety to go via Sinlum, Laije and Chayangkwang.

* * * *

A supplementary convocation of the University of Madras to confer degrees on those who passed in the last September examinations was held on Thursday evening at the Senate House, the pro-Chancellor presiding. Two hundred and twenty-five candidates were present to take the degrees while three hundred and thirty-two took degrees 'inabsentia.'

* * * *

On Friday evening a "Conversazione" was held in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, which was largely attended The programme included a large number of cinematographic and other demonstrations on Kala-azar, dysentery, hook-worm disease etc.

* * * *

In reply to a query, the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes to us that the Committee has now arranged to buy yarn from the public for sale to Congressmen who are unwilling or unable to spin and who want to buy yarn for their membership quota.—Free Press of India.

* * * *

Lt-Col. M. D. Carey, Commanding Madras, has conveyed to the public of Madras farewell message on behalf of the Green Howards who are leaving the city on Saturday for Khartoum on transfer acknowledging the very cordial relations that existed between them and the civil community throughout their stay in Madras.

* * * *

The final match for the Baronet Shield competition was played on 8th, 9th and 10th instant at Ahmedabad between Hindus and Parsees on the Gujarat College ground The Hindus scored 211 runs in the first innings and 202 in the second. The Parsis replied with 112 in the first innings and 161 in the second. Thus the Hindus having defeated the Parsees by 200 runs won the Baronet Shield.

* * * *

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, official Liquidator of the Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (in liquidation), Ahmedabad, had made insolvency petitions against Sheths Manilal Maganlal, Nanalal Maganlal and Naginlal Maganlal, prominent millagents of Ahmedabad, on which the First Class Sub-judge issued notices to them to show cause why they should not be adjudged insolvent and appointed ad interim receiver of their property.—A. P.

* * * *

Ahmedabad, 17th Feb.—In reference to a comment in the current issue of the "Servant of India", that students seeking admission to the Gujerat Vidyapith are refused entrance unless, being above 12 years, they undertake to spin compulsorily for half an hour daily, the Registrar of the Gujerat Vidyapith says that the Vidyapith has not framed any such rules. The Belgaum Congress however adopted a resolution on National Education in which it was recommended to all National Educational Institutions to make it obligatory for all students above 12 years to spin half an hour daily. The Senate of the Gujerat Vidyapith that is to meet shortly will determine the action it should take in reference to this Resolution of the Congress.—Free Press of India.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of tenants of all castes and creeds will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-day at 6-15 p.m. under the chairmanship of Sir Hormusji C. Adenwala Kt.

Among others, Messrs. Mavji Govindji Sheth, Sorab B. Dadyburjor, H. L. Shawe I. S. Haji, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Mr Shapurji N. Garder, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. H. Hodgkinson, Mr. J. K. Parulker and Mr. R. B. Gregor Pearse will address the meeting regarding the new Bill for amending the Bombay Rent Acts, and other important subjects concerning the welfare of tenants.

POET'S HEALTH

WEAKENING OF HEART MUSCLE

COMPLETE REST FOR THREE MONTHS.

The following communication has been received by the Associated Press with regard to the health of the Poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who has been under medical examination since his arrival in Bombay:

The Poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has recently suffered from two attacks of influenza which have resulted in a weakening of the heart muscle, making it impossible for him at present to undergo physical or mental exertion. Even slight exertion, whether in talking or moving about causes breathlessness. It is therefore necessary that he should not receive people or undertake public engagements for three months. There is no cause for anxiety, but it may be necessary in order to obtain complete rest that he should go into a nursing home or its equivalent.

Except for the condition of the heart muscle there is no sign of organic disease of any kind, and from his appearance a casual observer might be misled as to his cardiac weakness.

(Signed) Jivraj N. Mehta.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The following operas are being produced by the Italian Opera Company at the Excelsior Theatre during the next few days:—

Monday.—"Il Barbiere di Siviglia."
Tuesday.—"Faust."
Wednesday—"Aida."

This is the last week of the Company's stay in Bombay, and it may be a long time before there will be another opportunity of hearing grand opera.

* * * *

PATHE.

The film which is being screened at Pathe's this week reminds us of the share that women have to bear in the inevitable sacrifice, generally out of all proportion to their interest in the cause of love and often far beyond the grief of personal bereavement.

The plot is both logical and inevitable. We have a tragedy in which there is no villain except an impersonal one—Fate), and in which the tragic ending is by far the happiest that could have been conceived. The heroine, a French dancer falls in love with a young English officer during the war, only to lose him in a few days. He goes back to the firing line, suffers from shell shock, and so far forgets his past that he marries another woman at the end of the war. The dancer waits for him, but does not meet him again until they recognise each other in London many years afterwards, when she presents him to his son—a boy of some five years old. It is a difficult position; they take the only way out by agreeing that the boy shall be adopted into his home, and the Muse is served in that the dancer's self-sacrifice soon leads to her death.

* * * *

THE EMPRESS.

The film which has been shown during the last week at Empire, "Hold Your Breath," has this week been transferred to the Empress, and it should be just as popular there as it has been at the Fort Theatre.

It is a film of "stunts," and the "stunts" are performed by a pretty and slender girl who scarcely appears capable of doing the things she does. But appearances are often deceptive, especially in things feminine, and Mabel is one of those girls who make you hold your breath.

In the principal role is Dorothy Devore—a girl who should go.

* * * *

WEST-END CINEMA.

Kept practically a prisoner behind the barred windows of her room or closely guarded by her formidable old duenna, Consuela Velasco, young and beautiful, looked forward miserably to her marriage to Don Manuel Morales. Her father's will was law, as she said, and, though Morales was ugly and villainous, he was man of great wealth and influence in Mexico, and Senor Rafael Velasco was determined that Consuela should marry him.

Senor Rafael Velasco was greatly annoyed by his daughter's refusal to marry the man he had promised her to. But unwillingness did not affect her father's plans, however, and he set the wedding day. Then came Bob Ballamy, a handsome and athletic young American and upset Velasco's plans. He married the girl.

* * * *

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

When the Italian Opera Company is not performing at the Excelsior there is being shown a film with a picturesque setting which should appeal to many. "The Romance of Happy Valley" it is called. It is the tale of a youth who left the valley to seek fame and fortune in New York. He found that the streets of the city were not exactly paved with silver dollars, but eventually he found fortune, and then he went back to the girl who had been waiting for him. He arrived just in the nick of time. Had he arrived a little later the title of the film would have had to be changed to "The Tragedy of Happy Valley." It is a story plainly told, but vivid and dramatic, and it has a well-sustained interest. The finish is rather a remarkable one, and the story itself is filled with thrills, expectancy and irresistible heart appeal.

With this film there are being shown a couple of comics.

* * * *

EMPIRE CINEMA.

Norma Talmadge is to be seen at the Empire in "The Sign on the Door." She plays the part of a young wife who becomes involved in a tragedy as a result of an innocent escapade which took place before her marriage. It is a role in which the star is given a wide range for her artistic and histrionic ability. She is introduced to the audience first of all as a pretty stenographer, who becomes the wife of a man of high business and social standing. For five years all goes well. Then the past is brought up. Once upon a time her employer's son had induced her to visit a questionable cafe which was raided by the police, and a flash-light photograph was taken of the scene. This photograph was produced for the benefit of the husband. The husband shot the other man, and then the wife assumed the blame of the incident.

It is a film in which the interest is well sustained, and the acting of Miss Talmadge is its most striking feature; she takes full advantage of the opportunities for dramatic and emotional acting in the most wonderful manner.

The "Pathe Gazette" is the only other film on the programme.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1925.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

The separation of the Railway from the General Budget of the Government of India has brought nothing by way of surprise to the Indian publicist. The figures of the gross receipts for 1923-24 (93.18 crores), for 1924-25 (98.01 crores) and for 1925-26 (101.34 crores) are evidence of a reviving wave of prosperity in railway business, which, however, needs to be husbanded far more carefully than the authorities responsible for Railway Finance seem inclined to do. It is a hard-worked truism in economic statesmanship that the reduction of a charge on an essential service or commodity will result, in course of time, in such a stimulation of the demand for that service or commodity that the paradoxical result of an increasing income from a reduced charge will be manifest in a very short space of time, given patience and persistence. We have had occasions in the past to criticise the Railway Rates policy of the Government of India on the ground of their not having realised the truth of the principle we have just mentioned. By a separation of the Railway Budget from the general finances of the country, one of the reforms we had hoped to see accomplished was the reduction of the unconscionably heavy rates that disfigure the railway administration in this country. For this year, at only rate, we must be content with an unchanging and unbending attitude in rate-making, which is apparently determined more by the demands of the Central exchequer than by the requirements of national prosperity arising out of a reduction in rates and fares. It is to be hoped that the Assembly will see the essential disservice of the existing rate policy and will press for a revision by the proposed rates tribunal, if not by any other more direct method, even if necessary at some sacrifice to the Central exchequer.

The outstanding feature of the Railway Budget is the desire to show a profit to the State arising out of the separation from the General Budget. After deducting the loss on the so-called strategic lines, the Railway Budget shows a profit to the State of close upon five crores. The Central revenues are, it must be admitted, in great need of such a contribution like this; though it remains to be seen whether the exchange policy of Sir Basil Blackett will not have resulted for the current year and the next one, too, in handsome "windfalls" purchased at considerable cost to the community. But whether or not the profit to the State arises out of the revenue surplus from railways or from savings in remittances, the real interests of our national economy will not have been served by harping upon these immediate needs of the moment. In exchange we want a policy of gold standard and automatic,—not managed,—functioning of exchange, which will deprive the State of these created windfalls; and in the Railways we require a policy and conduct which will consider primarily the interests of the country's industry, which demand a lower rate charge than exists to-day, and which may conceivably result in an immediate sacrifice of revenue. To achieve either of these ends, there is need for a radical orientation in the viewpoint with which the administration of the country is conducted. Coming to the actual details of the Railway Budget, it is satisfactory to note that the Railways will henceforth regularly make a provision by way of depreciation reserve. "With the separation of the Railways from the general finances", we are told, "it has been possible to constitute a Depreciation fund, and set aside the correct amount representing the depreciation of the year, which on commercial lines is about two and three quarter crores in excess of the expenditure on replacements and renewals in 1923-24; and in addition over a quarter of a crore more than last year has been spent on the repairs and maintenance of the Railway lines and their equipment, apart from the repairs of flood damages". This is highly satisfactory, and counterbalances in a large measure the apparent increase in the working expenses on the railways as shown by the figures in that behalf for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26. The excess in working expenses is due, not to any slackening of the campaign for economy or retrenchment, according to the compilers of the Railway Budget, but rather to excess of expenditure unavoidably necessary for the benefit of the railways. "The working expenses of commercial lines are put at Rs. 65,79,37,000, or about three and three quarter crores more than in the current year, of which a crore and a quarter is due to the absence of this year's refund of customs duty. Special allotments of 70 lakhs are made for the commencement of the scheme for introducing automatic couplers, from which important economies are anticipated, of 50 lakhs for speeding up repairs to rolling stock, and of another 50 lakhs for writing down the value of stores to present market levels and thus facilitating their disposal."

On the side of capital expenditure, however, we cannot consider the present Railway Budget to be as satisfactory as it might have been. It is true the Railway authorities seem to have realised at long last the utter wastefulness of maintaining excessive stores balances. But that is not enough by itself to correct the general policy in regard to capital expenditure on the Railways. An additional expenditure of 23 crores is budgetted for 1925-26, and of these 6½ crores are for new construction. When will they cry halt to this craze for new construction? When will they realise that India is over-constructed with railways, that every rupee sunk in addition now upon further construction of railways means so much vested interest added against the introduction of cheaper alternative forms of transport, and that what India needs and will need badly in the near future is a transport service as cheap as may be? The road and the river and the sea still remain to be exploited; but the stranglehold of the railways over these additional and alternative means of transport will not be relaxed until we have had a reconsideration of the very fundamentals of transport policy. From this point of view, the institution of a separate Railway Budget will perhaps be not for the best interests of the country; but it is to be hoped that the popular element in the Assembly will realise the limitations of the railway transport, and will do the best it can to promote the interest of the country by suggesting alternative transport facilities cheaper and not less efficient than the railways. Even the coastal mercantile marine may have to be held up if the expenditure on the railways of a capital character is to be continued at the rate adopted hitherto; but these are not services that can long be ignored or neglected.

DANGEROUS INNOVATION.

By a stealthy move, the Government of India have introduced in the Assembly a Bill universalising the law relating to Contempt of Court, and it is a measure which calls for public opposition. The Bill probably illustrates Sir Alexander Muddiman's favourite contention that when one repressive law is relaxed, there should be compensatory legislation to balance the loss. Close upon the modification of the Press Act came the Princes' Protection Bill, making specific comment on misrule in some Indian States a hazardous venture. Lest the partial liberty of the Press in India should embolden the tone of publicity, the Government have forged a Bill calculated to paralyse the dissemination of news connected with Court-proceedings. The new Bill widens the definition of the offence to dangerous limits. The power of issuing a writ of contempt is the attribute of a Court functioning directly in the name of the King, and it should be exercised sparingly if only for the reason that it places the Court in the capacity of prosecutor and judge. The new Bill extends the definition to all Courts subordinate to the High Court. For, it says by way of liberal definition:—

> "Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise interferes with or obstructs or attempts to interfere with or obstruct the administration of justice in or brings or attempts to bring into contempt or lowers or attempts to lower the authority of a Court subordinate thereto is said to commit contempt of Court."

We do not know what occasion there is for introducing such an indiscriminate law. Inferior Courts have under the Penal Code ample authority for dealing with anyone who would defy their orders or interrupt their proceedings. In India subordinate Courts are represented by officers largely or at least distantly under the influence of the Executive. So stimulated indeed are they with their sense of authority, that the scandals of procedure we occasionally have, result from the clumsy pomp of petulant officers who rail even at objections raised by lawyers. The subordinate judiciary and the subordinate magistracy really require to be weaned away from the tradition based on contempt of the public. In England and other advanced countries the tendency is for the superior Courts to encourage public criticism, without stupid adherence to the letter of the law regarding contempt of Court. So regal indeed is the prestige and conceit of the subordinate officials in the district that any expression of opinion or publication of news obnoxious to them would be readily construed as interference with their functions. The rule in India regarding contempt is ample and it should be the aim of Superior Courts to exercise it only when the interests of justice really appear prejudiced. The Princes' Protection Act saves the princes from much unpalatable criticism, but are subordinate officers in British India such princes deserving of purple shelter? The whole measure is misconceived, and it will deprive the public of a salutary right which follows democratic advance.

We hope Anglo-Indian journalists will join the opposition instead of regarding it as another weapon with which to suppress the hated seditionist and to maintain law and order. It affects the publication of news as well as comment. As days pass, newspapers and publicists will have to give more attention to occurrences in the district and bring them to the notice of readers. Assume the development of a sensational case (it need be of a racial complexion to be sensational) and the responsibility of correspondents to collect news and describe the incidents in a subordinate court. The sweeping definition of contempt contained in the measure will muzzle the press; it will completely suppress news above the humdrum order if the Court is presided over by an irascible gentleman prone to detect interference, contempt and the lowering of authority on every side. The bureaucrat, white and brown, looks upon the press as a contumacious profession existing on sufferance. The moral effect of the new measure upon the ordinary correspondent will produce a system of hush-hush; after all, the ordinary correspondent is not an expert lawyer competent to face the fury of an official who happens to hold that some shadow had passed between His Nobility and the Sun. The existing law gives the Courts ample security and they have powers of protecting themselves. They should not be allowed powers that reduce trials to *in camera* proceedings. The present measure is a dangerous encroachment upon public privilege, and when it is directed on a region where officials are already under Executive vigilance, and hence liable to excessive exercise of authority, it looks more like an attempt to exaggerate a current scandal than to restrict it to the advantage of the public.

Notes of the Day.

The Weather-Cock.

Lord Reading has adjusted himself to the reactionary humour of the British Cabinet, and the Government of India declare that they have sent "Home" the Report of the Reform Enquiry Committee without any comment of their own. It will be published on 9th March and Sir Alexander Muddiman has declined to make any statement whether the Assembly should be given an opportunity to discuss the Report. Lord Birkenhead having already inclined himself in favour of the No-Reform Party, will, of course, be free to blow the Report with a few whiffs of superior threat and derisive sarcasm. By holding back the Report, Lord Reading has avoided intensifying the feelings of the Nationalists against Budget Day. The Report was ready in December and since the Government of India have not, meanwhile, composed a word of criticism, it could have easily have been issued, but evidently they did not want to add to the public ferment whilst certain optimists were turning pro-Government in the hope that Government were slowly becoming accommodative. It is customary for the Government of India to send a despatch of comment and proposal when a Report of importance is forwarded to the Secretary of State. In this instance, the Government have not disclosed their inner mind. All this is, of course, quite contrary to the assurances which the Home Member gave the Assembly in the soapy days of Lord Olivier. The Minority have written a strong Report and the Government of India have resorted to the trick of leaving difficult and distasteful argument to moulder away in neglect. On 8th February 1924 when the question of an Inquiry was discussed in the Assembly, Sir Malcolm Hailey promised to give the Assembly the very fullest opportunity for discussion in the Legislature. The Government of India are competent to give the necessary permission, but now they seem to be shying at their word. Other times, other deeds.

Woman Suffrage.

The dead-weight of the overwhelming majority which the Conservative Government enjoy has made itself felt in blocking the progress of a measure of justice to women which was embodied in Mr. Whiteley's Bill. Parliamentary franchise was given to women by the Representation of People Bill of 1918. But with the characteristic British method of doing things a difference, which did not exist in any country where women were enfranchised, was made in the qualification for men and women voters. While the qualifying age for men was kept at twenty-one and what practically amounted to manhood suffrage was introduced, women were given household suffrage and the age limit in their case was fixed at thirty. The object of this difference was frankly stated to be to produce constituencies in which male voters were in a substantial majority. The franchise was patently unjust to the large number of working class and educated women between 21 and 30 who were thus arbitrarily deprived of their right to vote. In response to strong agitation, before the general election of 1918 Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law gave a public promise, if returned to power, "to remove all the existing inequalities in the law between men and women", but not only was the pledge not fulfilled but a Labour Party's Bill which was passed by the Commons, in spite of Government's opposition, was defeated in the Lords. Nothing further was done until last year when a private Bill, with the tacit support of Labour Government was introduced and it would have been passed by the Commons if the Labour Government had continued in office. Now Mr. Baldwin's Government have succeeded, with the help of their docile majority, in postponing to 1927 the fulfilment of their pledge on the flimsy pretext that the passing of the Bill will involve a general election because the House of Commons as at present constituted will not be representative of the enlarged electorate. That such a plea should be offered shows at once what scant respect the Baldwin Government have for pledges and what little confidence they have in their ability to retain their majority on a truly democratic vote.

Class Legislation.

The measure relating to Trade Union levy, which some Conservative members are again to introduce in the House of Commons and for which its promoters are urging the Government to accord special facilities, proposes to effect an important change in the Trade Union Act of 1913. That Act, passed in order to restore to trade unions the privilege which had been taken from them by the Osborne judgment, gave power to any trade union to spend money on any purpose included in its constitution. But it attached certain conditions to political expenditure. A trade union takes a ballot before deciding on such expenditure which comes out of a special fund and any member may claim exemption from special subscription to that fund. The Bill which is now to be introduced proposes to make these conditions more onerous. Under it, it is not the member who desires exemption as at present, but the member who desires to contribute to the political fund, who will have to declare his wishes. In other words, the onus of conscientious objection will lie not on those who are definitely opposed to the political activity of their trade-union, but on those who are energetic enough to be strongly favourable to it. It is a crude procedure designed to impose fresh disabilities on trade-union representation in Parliament which is the settled policy of trade-unions. For no one thinks of asking shareholders to approve the expenditure incurred by their directors and officials who sit in Parliament. But perhaps Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland will not be so obliging to these capitalists solicitous of the rights of that hybrid product called 'Conservative working-men" as Sir Bhupen Mitter has been.

Not Premature.

A correspondent, apparently a racing enthusiast, writes to us saying that he and his friends want to "raise their voice" against the introduction of a betting tax in Bombay. Curiously enough it is not based on the morals of the "idealists" upon whose heads Mr. Lawrence has poured scalding scorn. Our correspondent holds that while the Turf Club has enormous capital expenditure, it would be "cruel" to tax the totalisator. There is no cruelty in getting hold of a little gamble-money allowed to accumulate under the licence of the State. Indeed if we were in the position of the Turf Club, we would strain our resources a little and pay Rs. 15 lakhs tax instead of six. There is an advantage in making State-finance lean a little on horse-racing. Mr. Lawrence's idealists, who dwell in benighted Madras, are going to carry a campaign against race-betting root and branch. They want to extirpate it altogether and leave the distinction of Lord Willingdon desolate. While reformers and idealists murmur, it is expedient to pay a little insurance-money to the impecunious Government. The Governor may visit the Race-Course in State—as the King-Emperor's Representative he follows the Derby example of His Majesty, with a louder blare of the National Anthem—but better than the trappings of pomp and patronage is a contribution of money to Government. We presume that some of these odious idealists are also the cranks who rail against liquor, its minimum consumption for the sake of maximum revenue. The fact that the Finance Member depends upon the grog-shops for four crores and a half, is shield and buckler to the liquor trade. Whenever reform is mentioned, the problem of four and a half crores staggers the crank and the publican smiles. Doubtful traders vulnerable to the idealism of cranks should always welcome the opportunity of a little payment to the bureaucratic purse-man. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas had better hurry up with his puritanical fads.

INDIA'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

(BY J. A. WADIA.)

To-day the Bombay Mill-owners' Association celebrates its Golden Jubilee. The Association was established fifty years ago, and the progress it has made is great. But taking into consideration India's favourable situation for the cloth industry, it ought to have been greater still, and more prosperous than what it is. We have cotton, labour, capital and home markets at the very door of which our competitors, viz., Lancashire and Japan, cannot boast. And yet the progress made by the cotton industry is not phenomenal. The art of weaving cloth has been practised in India long time and before the advent of British rule in India, she had a world-wide reputation for her textile manufacture. Some simple form of weaving seems to have been practised by the pre-historic man at a very early stage of his development. An example of coarse flexen stuff from the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland dating from the Stone Age has been traced. An upright loom is shown clearly in the wall paintings from Thebes, dating 1600 B. C. But as regards India the art of weaving cotton fabric is extremely ancient and dates as far back as 2,000 B.C.

First Indian Cotton Mill.

Although the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association has been in existence for the last fifty years the power-loom mill in India is more than a century old. It is said that the first cotton mill in India was started on the banks of the Hubli called Borrish Mills so far back as 1817. The official records make no mention of it. But it is authoritatively acknowledged that the first cotton mill was started in Broach in 1851 by Mr. Cawasji Nanabhai Davar, and another in Bombay in 1854. In 1866 Bombay had 274,000 spindles, 3,250 looms employing about 6,732 workers. Fifty years ago Bombay had 8,16,000 spindles, with 8,000 looms employing 13,551 workers. For the same period India had 11 lakhs of spindles with 91,000 looms. As regards the number of operatives employed no official record is available. In 1915 India had 68,48,000 spindles with 108,000 looms employing 2,65,000 operatives. Bombay's share for the same period was 80 lakhs spindles, 52,000 looms employing 132,000 workers. In 1923, India had 79,28,000 spindles 1,45,000 looms employing 34,74,000 workers. Bombay's share was 3,86,000 spindles, 69,000 looms employing 1,49,000 operatives.

Spinning—A Losing Business.

The spinning trade has been a losing one. China and Japan were our chief customers of yarn. Japan has practically disappeared and our trade with China is also fast disappearing. In 1889 Japan took about

(Continued on page 10).

PROGRESSING WELL

KING'S HEALTH

PASSES VERY GOOD NIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The following bulletin has been issued. The King passed a very good night. His Majesty is progressing well.—Reuter.

TEMPERATURE NOT YET SETTLED

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Official bulletin issued states: The King's temperature is not yet settled. His progress continues though slowly.—Reuter.

PILGRIMAGE TO HEDJAZ.

GOVT. TO APPROACH SULTAN OF NEJD

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent says: In view of the fact that Moslems all over India are at present preparing for the annual pilgrimage to the holy places, coupled with the fact that the Hedjaz coast is now blockaded and the interior is relatively unsafe, it is possible that the British and Indian Governments, in a perfectly unofficial way, may have to approach the Sultan of Nejd and King Ali in connection with the question of pilgrimage.—Reuter.

BR. MANDATE IN PALESTINE

U.S. A. SENATE RECOGNISES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Washington.—The Senate has ratified the Treaty recognising the British mandate in Palestine, also guaranteeing equality of treatment for respective nationals in Palestine.—Reuter.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

TO SUCCEED SIR R. CORYNDON?

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Nairobi.—In connection with the appointment of a successor to Sir Robert Coryndon, it is understood that the name of Sir George Lloyd is favoured by the European leaders while Indians are considering the names of Sir Geoffrey Archer and Sir Charles Boring.—Reuter.

ALL-EMPIRE SHOOTING TROPHY.

KING'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The National Rifle Association announces that the War Office and Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have agreed to the principle of grouping the results of Imperial Challenge Shield competitions for boys under eighteen in order to form an annual test match on a large scale for which the King is presenting a Challenge trophy. His Majesty in a message says that he is convinced that the new match will promote comradeship among the boys of the Empire. The Association hopes, with the consent of all, to arrange for India, Ceylon, Rhodesia and other possessions to be grouped as one Dominion representing "Rest of the Empire."

Britain, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand will each remain unrestricted as regards the number of competitors and will be represented in 1926 by the best teams or platoons selected after firing and aggregating not less than two thousand boys whose average score will constitute the figure of merit of Great Britain and each Dominion. By the grouping of the rest of the Empire it is hoped that every British boy will be enabled to compete in the Test Match no matter where he lives.—Reuter.

EBERT AND BARMAT

COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Berlin.—It is announced that the Committee appointed by the Reichstag to enquire into the Barmat affair has decided to suspend the examination of witnesses regarding the relations between Herr Ebert and Barmat. The representative of the Centre Party was of opinion that there was nothing to show that the President was in any way indiscreet.—Reuter.

"A VICTIM TO BLOOD-SUCKERS."

LONDON, Feb. 20.

At the inquest held at Westminster on the death of Lieut. Col. J. D. Byrne, of the Artillery, who was found shot in the United Services Club, it was stated that there were no domestics troubles, but that he was involved in difficulties with money-lenders. In a letter, Lt. Col Byrne said he was hounded to death by Jew lawyers and money-lenders. The Coroner said Lt. Col. Byrne's life was abruptly brought to an end through borrowing money from professional blood suckers and recorded his opinion that the broadcasting of money-lenders' circulars should be made illegal. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was given.—Reuter.

T. U. LEVY BILL

LABOUR AND LIBERAL DENUNCIATION

STRONG CONSERVATIVE BACKING.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A private member's Bill, which is subjected to Labour and Liberal denunciation, in advance of its first reading in the House of Commons, has for its object the separation of political and industrial funds of the Trade Unions and the illegalisation of political levies without specific agreement among the members instead of the present system, which merely gives members the right to free themselves by contract from them. The Bill rigidly forbids the application of ordinary funds to political purposes and lays down that political contributions are to be collected quarterly half-yearly or annually. The measure is assured strong Conservative backing but its fate depends on Government granting facilities for its passage.—Reuter.

STONING TO DEATH SEQUEL

PROTEST TO LEAGUE.

GENEVA, Feb. 20.

The Head of the Ahmadiya Community has appealed to the League of Nations for its intervention in connection with the stoning to death of two Ahmadiya Moslems in Afghanistan in the presence of the Superintendent of Police and 15 constables.—Reuter

FURTHER DETAILS.

Secretary of Ahmadyya community, Qadian, Batala, wires under date 20th:—

Further information regarding Kabul execution reveals the fact that the two Ahmadies recently stoned to death were Abdulhalim and Nurali both residents of suburbs of Kabul. The former was an aged and learned man of a pious nature, the latter was a youth who knew the holy Quoran by heart and ran a shop in the city. Both are leaving behind wives and children. The report further indicates that thirty more Ahmadies are in lock up at Kabul awaiting sentence.—A. P.

LOAN FOR DANZIG.

AGREEMENT WITH GROUP OF LONDON BANKS.

LEAFIELD, (Midnight) Feb. 20

The President of the Danzig Senate, Doctor Salm, and a Danzig Senator in charge of the free city's financial affairs have concluded, with a group of London Banks, an agreement for a loan of 37 million Danzig gulden or, approximately, one and a half million sterling, according to the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent. The loan is to permit an enlargement and improvement of electric power throughout the territory of the free city. The agreement was signed subject to the approval of the Danzig Senate and the League of Nations under whose protection the enclave has been placed. A Danzig mission will shortly proceed to Paris to discuss with the Reparations Commission certain aspects of State property.—B.O.W..

"CHICHUEN" RELEASED.

ALSO HER CAPTAIN.

PEKING, Feb. 21.

The American Legation has received a radio message that the seizure of the American steamer "Chichuen" was sequel to the sinking of the "Sampan" resulting in the drowning of a Chinese Major and two soldiers in which the vessel "Chichuen" was in some way concerned. The Commander of the American gunboat "Elcano" has sailed down the river from Ichang to investigate.—Reuter.

LATER.

The "Chinchuen" and her Captain have been realised.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER COTTON INDUSTRY OUTLOOK.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Presiding at a meeting of the Federation of Cotton Spinners at Manchester, F. Holroyd said it was not that he did not hope for the future, but he believed that by holding together a little longer they would return to profitable trading. Some operatives were asking for compensation for short time working, but the industry was unable to stand further charges of this nature. He hoped that operatives would realise the imperativeness of all pulling on together.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

At Altcar, in the Coursing Waterloo Cup Final H. Pilkington's Pentonville beat J. Bellt Irving's Lawman. Betting was five to one on Pentonville.—Reuter.

Viscount Walmer. Parliamentary Secretary to the Post Office, announces that one million and 200,000 wireless broadcasting licences now exist.—B.O.W.

JAPANESE FRANCHISE

ADULT SUFFRAGE

TEN MILLION NEW VOTERS.

TOKIO, Feb. 21.

The Government Franchise Bill has been submitted to the Diet. It seeks to qualify all males over twenty-five years except the heads of noble families, officers on active service, Government officials, imbeciles, bankrupts, recipients of public and private relief and ex-criminals who have undergone over six years imprisonment.

Membership of the Diet will be open to males of over thirty years.

Ten million persons will be en-Franchised under the Bill.—Reuter.

MINING DISASTER.

28 MANGLED BODIES FOUND.

SULLIVAN (Indiana). Feb. 22.

Hitherto twenty-eight mangled and burnt bodies have been brought to the surface. Twentythree are still underground and the hope of saving them alive has been abandoned. Experts are unable to determine the exact cause of the explosion.—Reuter.

FRENCH POLICY IN PACIFIC.

AVOID FORMIDABLE COALITION.

PARIS, Feb. 22.

The French policy in the Pacific is being much discussed here, M. Jacques Bardoux in an article in "Le Temps", frankly regrets the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and urges Anglo-French co-operation giving Japan such assurances as would deter her from committing herself too far into association with Russia and, afterwards, with Germany.

Ex-Minister Albert Sarraut, in a speech urging co-operation between France and Britain, points out that France is able to assist in securing the safety of India which is threatened by Bolshevist Russia, as it always was by Tsarist Russia. French support in Egypt could contribute to the protection of the route to India which French Syria covers and the French Port Djibouti will help Aden and ensure Indo-China bastion for India. Saigon, another Singapore, and the docks at Singapore will be idle without Tonkin coal and Annam iron. He declares that such help will be most valuable. M. Bardoux and M. Sarraut both insist that Franco-British interests in Asia, as in America, are indissolubly linked. It is declared that the main purpose is to detach Japan from a formidable coalition, as which Russia is said to be aiming and in which Germany is already involved.—Reuter.

UNLAWFUL.

40 ASSOCIATIONS IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Feb. 21.

Forty more associations in Henzada District have been declared to be unlawful by the Governor-in-Council under Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P

Official and Personal

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta after his visit to Jalpaiguri, on Friday afternoon.

The Governor of Bengal presiding on Friday over the annual meeting of the Calcutta Committee of the Kalimpong Homes acknowledged the good work of the Homes for European and Anglo-Indian education.

Countess Elsa Bernadotte, niece of the King of Swedon is touring in Southern India and is visiting the various Swedish Mission centres.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen accompanied by E. C. Smith Private Secretary and Lt. Col. Balfour, Military Secretary returned to Madras on Saturday morning from tour in Chettinad.

Mr. E. L. Hammond, Chief Secretary, Behar Government will act as member of the Executive Council during the period Sir Macpherson acts as Governor.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson lunched with the President and Committee of the Byculla Club on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the races in State on Saturday.

There was a small dinner party at the Government House Rangoon, on Saturday.

Mr. A. R. Banerji, Dewan of Mysore who has availed himself of six weeks leave left Madras on Saturday night for Colombo.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught accompanied by the Governor left Rangoon on Sunday for Mandalay.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler held a durbar at Patna on Saturday, when several persons were invested with titles.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, who were due to arrive at Jamnagar, in March, have cancelled their original tour programme and postponed their visit to Kathiawar indefinitely. The exact date of their visit will be fixed later on.

His Highness the Maharaja of Benares will pay a visit to Kathiawar about the middle of March.

TROUBLE IN BRINDABAN

ARYA SAMAJISTS VS PANDAS

DAYANAND CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

MUTTRA, Feb. 21.

Over 100,000 people have gathered here for Danyanand centenary celebrations.

A series of conferences are being held to discuss the special marriage bill, widow remarriage and the uplift of the depressed classes.

As a result of the influx of Arya Samajists in Brindaban trouble arose in certain Hindu temples. Altercations were followed by free fights in several instances. To-day a riot broke out in Muttra on the Jamna Ghat between the Arya Samajists and Pandas. Stones were thrown and 'lathis' were also used. About ten people were injured. Bitterness exists on both sides.

SWARAJ ALONE WILL SATISFY US.

DAYANAND AND LORD NORTHBROOKE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Feb. 20

Proceedings of the 19th in the main pandal began by a vedic sermon my Swami Sarvadanandji. Swami Hansraj in his lengthy speech reviewed the history of the life of Arya Samaj and discussed the principle underlying the same.

The Arya Parshad met again yesterday morning, but adjourned till tomorrow without arriving at any decision.

The Shuddhi Conference met this afternoon in the main pandal under the presidentship of the Hon. Raja Sir Rampal Singh.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee in the Course of his speech mentioned the history of the Shuddhi movement and called up his co-religionists to help the cause in the interests of the community. The President, the Raja Rampal Singh paid an eloquent tribute to Swami Dayanand Saraswati under whose auspicious name they were meeting that day and the part that he played in moulding the Hindu Society. For sometime Swamiji had been misunderstood, but now he stood vindicated. The President considered Shuddhi work as deserving of every sympathy of every man who had the good and welfare of his community at heart. The statesman, the educationist, the rich and the poor were all equally responsible for this great work and if they failed to do their duty it would be to their eternal shame. He concluded with a passionate appeal demanding the enthusiasm of the young, the riches of the wealthy the powerful pen of the learned the sacrifice of the 'Bairagi', the disinterested service of the 'Sanyasi' the experience of the old and the wisdom of the statesman.

Resolutions on the necessity of Shuddhi and declaring it to be in accordance with Hindu shastras' calling upon different Sabhas and to hold All-India Shuddhi Sabha, congratulating the leaders of the Kshtriya community for passing a resolution to reclaim their brethren and thanking those ladies and gentlemen who had given their 'vivastha' in favour of shuddhi were adopted.

DAYANAND AND SWARAJ

Proceedings in all the pandals were conducted as usual. In the main pandal lectures by Swami Hansraj, Swami Satyanand and several others were the chief items. In another Pandal the Arya Swaraj Sabha held its sitting. Doctor Satyapal of Amritsar was the chairman of the Reception Committee, and Swami Shraddhanand the President. The latter dwelt upon the various aspects of the question as viewed by the Vedas and the Arya Samaj. An unknown fact of Swami Dayanand's life, as far back as 1873, showed that when Swami Dayanand met Lord Northbrooke, the Viceroy, he plainly told him that British Raj might be better than Muslim or bad Hindu Raj but we could never be satisfied except with Swaraj. The fact has been even mentioned in Lord Northbrooke's despatches to the Secretary of State. The Subject Committee was then formed and the Conference adjourned till tomorrow.

"EXCISE SLEUTH HOUNDS."

A CORRECTION.

In Reuter's message from Boston dated Feb. 19, given in our yesterday's issue under the above caption, the following should be the correct version (as corrected by a subsequent Reuter's message) of the first sentence:

"The "Marjorie Bachman," a British schooner with a cargo of liquor, was seized last October, 25 miles from the American coast by the prohibition agents who used the fastest motor boat in order to reach the vessel within the hour limit as laid down in the recent Anglo-American treaty."

SWARAJISTS WALK OUT

BIHAR COUNCIL

PROTEST AGAINST DEFEAT OF AMENDMENT.

PATNA, Feb. 20.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Swarajist members of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council walked out of the Council as a protest against the defeat of their amendment urging the recirculation of the Local Fund Audit Bill Select Committee's report which was presented in the Council, to-day.

U. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE.

AGAINST JOINT ELECTORATE.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

A large number of delegates from various districts attended this afternoon, the session of the U. P. Muslim League. Among the visitors were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Rhagwandin Dube, and Mr. Iswar Saran.

THE TWO FACTORS.

The Hon. Syed Raza Ali, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his welcome address said that the great need of the country was a common workable programme which depended on two factors, each of which presented difficulties. One was the finding of points of agreement among the various political parties into which the country was at present divided and the other was the settlement of questions which might induce the two great communities to stand shoulder to shoulder in the struggle which lay ahead. It was obvious that unless the communal question was settled the All Parties' Conference could not make much headway. But, it was impossible, said Mr. Raza Ali, to come to any settlement unless the Muslims proceeded to act as an organised body. Referring to communal dissensions, Mr. Raza Ali pointed out a number of causes,—some old and others new—which were at work to antogonise the sister communities against each other. But, if he were asked to name the most powerful cause he would say it was due to the exaggerated notions of the important part which each community considered it was entitled to pay in the future of the country. It might be described as intolerance though it had nothing to do with one's love with one's own religion. It was blind unreasoning. It was the insistence of each community on the acceptance by the other of what it considered to be right that had brought about the present tension and as long as this inclination lasted true comradeship was impossible of attainment. Mr. Raza Ali also pointed out the need of an organ for Muslim opinion conducted in English. Mr. Raza Ali said that the settled policy of the Muslim community was to accelerate the pace of constitutional progress in close co-operation with their non-Muslim fellow countrymen with profer safeguards for the future of the community. On the subject of their relations with their coreligionists in foreign countries Mr. Raza Ali's view was that sympathy was solely of a religious character and had no political significance. The reckless talk of extra territorial patriotism had done no goods to anybody. It excited grave suspicion of non-Muslims of India and brought them in collision with the Government.

As regards their attitude towards the Government, Mr. Raza Ali thought it was their duty to bring the utmost pressure they could bear upon Government by all legitimate and constitutional means but he was convinced it was not conducive to their own good or to the good of the country to treat Government as hostile and to oppose indiscriminately all the measures. Concluding, Mr. Raza Ali said let discriminating reason large hearted toleration and true patriotism be our guide and "I have no reason to doubt that by doing so we shall prove true to ourselves and be just and fair to our non-Muslim compatriots. (Applause).

Mr. Syed Ali Nabi, President, then delivered his address.

QUICKEN PACE OF REFORMS

Khan Bahadur Syed Ali Nabi traced the history of the League from its start. He pointed out that since 1916 the League had not been able to make much headway but the success which attended the All-India Moslem League at Bombay due to a great extent to the influence and tact of its President the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali bore eloquent testimony to Mussalmans being alive to their own interests.

Hindu-Muslim relations were dealt with at length by the President. He said that among the causes which gave the blow to cordial relations between the two communities were the Sudhi and Sangathan movements. He was of opinion that the occasional troubles that arose between the two communities, apart from the last outburst, were mostly due to political causes. He claimed that in any system of Government the minority was entitled to know what place was to be assigned to it. He criticised the Lucknow Pact and its proposed revision but remarked that there was no hope of a decision for some time yet. In conclusion, Mr. Ali Nabi said that if the whole country was unanimous on any one point it was the quickening of the pace of the Reforms and the attainment of self-Government which latter, he said, could not be achieved without unity between Hindus and Mahomedans as the destinies of the two communities were bound up with that of India.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed.

"This League considers the existing constitution as defective and unworkable and strongly appeals to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government to secure at an early date an amendment of the constitution on the lines suggested by the All-India Muslim League held at Bombay and Lahore."

"In view of the extremely inadequate representation of Muslims in the public service in these provinces this session of the Muslim League strongly urges upon Government and our countrymen the necessity of fixing the number of posts to be filled by Muslims in all the various departments recruited either by competition or by nomination at forty per cent."

"This League views with alarm the proposal made in certain quarters to introduce joint electorates and is emphatically of opinion in view of the conditions obtaining in the United Provinces that the system of election of Muslim members both to the Legislative Council and the local bodies should be maintained and where necessary should be extended."

The session was adjourned till to-morrow. —A.P.

WILL PRINCES ACT ?

POEPLE DESIRE PROHIBITION

GANDHIJI'S KATHIAWAR IMPRESSIONS.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 22.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this morning after visiting Rajkot, Porbandar, Wankaner and Wadhwan in Kathiawad. He also visited on his way back Ganod Sarashia centre. He met the princes of all these states and was much struck by the solicitude they seemed to evince for the welfare of their subjects. People of all these states whom he also met spoke highly of their princes. "The experiment which His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot is making with the Representative Assembly he has found to be highly interesting, though it is yet too early to give any definite opinion about it. "From what I come to know about it, however, makes me hopeful ofo the success," said Mr. Gandhi. "Kankaner has made primary education compulsory in Wankaner itself. It is the sign of the times that in all these places I noticed among the people the keenest desire for total prohibition. In Rajkot it is most keenly felt because an unhealthy and ugly competition is going on there between the State liquor shop and the civil station liquor shop with the result that the prices have gone down considerably and the lower classes are taking liquor more than ever before. Their women folk are bitterly complaining about the havoc that is being played in their families owing to men returning to their homes day after day in a drunken state. The people are urging the Thakore Saheb to abolish liquor shops altogether, but the latter is reluctant to do so on the ground of individual liberty. He is of opinion that temperance should be brought down by preaching. The State Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Darbar to close all the licensed liquor shops and prohibit distillation of liquor except for medical purpose, if necessary. It will be interesting to learn how His Highness the Thakore Saheb deals with this resolution."

Mr. Gandhi expects the revival of hand spinning and khaddar on a large scale in Kathiawar.

Mr. Gandhi will reach Delhi on 28th instant in connection with the Unity Conference.

YARN FRANCHISE.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

The Jt. Hony. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has written the following letter, dated 20th instant, to the Secretaries, All District and Taluka Congress Committees, Bombay:—

"Dear Sir,—Please bring it to the notice of all members of your Council and representatives on this Committee that it is absolutely essential for them to give at least 2,000 yards of yarn on or before the 1st March if they wish to retain their office in the respective Committees.

Also please let me know on the morning of 2nd March the number of people who have sent in their membership Quota before that date. Please draw the attention of all of them to Clause III of Article VII of the Congress Constitution as amended at Belgaum.

"No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives or delegates or any committee or sub-committee of any Congress organisation whatsoever, or to be elected as such, or to take part in any meetings of the Congress, or any Congress organisation or any committee or sub-committee thereof, if he has not contributed the yarn subscription or the instalments due."

In accordance with above those who fail to give Quota of yarn on or before the 1st of March, 1925, will *ipso facto* vacate their seats on the managing Councils of Districts as also on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, because they on that date cease to be members of the Congress."

HANDLOOM AND MILL INDUSTRY.

NO ANTAGONISM.

III*

One argument usually advanced in favour of the retention of the Cotton Excise Duty was conspicuous by its absence during the September debate in the Legislative Assembly on Mr. Ranchhodbhai Lallubhai's resolution. We refer to the argument that the Excise Duty affords a measure of protection to the Handloom Industry and should be retained for that reason. The argument, however, deserves careful examination in view of the telling speech made by Mr. R. D. Bell, Director of Industries, Bombay in March last when the original resolution was moved.

Mr. Bell referred to the progress and extent of the Handloom Industry of India and maintained that its importance justified consideration of its claim to protection being examined by the Tariff Board. The Millowners of India are in complete agreement with this view of Mr. Bell, but at the time the speech was made Members of the Legislative Assembly appeared to be under the impression that Mr. Bell supported the retention of the Cotton Excise Duty on the grounds that it served to give a measure of protection to the Handloom Industry. A careful examination of the speech will show that in no place did he advocate retention of the Duty on the grounds mentioned above and this is borne out by the speech of Mr. K. C. Neogy when the debate on the Cotton Excise Duty was resumed in September.

Mr. Neogy drew the Assembly's attention to correspondence which had passed between Mr. Bell and Mr. Munmohandas Ramji from which he quoted the following passage:—

"I hope that my speech has not been interpreted as a suggestion that the 3½ per cent. Duty should be retained as a protection of the Handloom Industry. I certainly hold no such view."

This clears the ground very considerably but that this shibboleth of protection to the Handloom Industry should for once and for all be disposed of is essential. The products of the handlooms of India do not compete with the products of the power-looms, and this being the case the Cotton Excise Duty cannot serve as a measure of protection to the Handloom Industry. Speaking as the representative of Dacca in the Assembly, Mr. Neogy said:—

"I am in a position to state that so far as the finer kinds of cloth woven with the help of handlooms are concerned they will not at all be affected by the withdrawal of these duties."

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh a representative of Bihar where coarser handloom fabrics are manufactured also gave the Assembly an assurance that the industry in Bihar would not be affected if the duties were removed.

No Competition.

Enquiries made by the Bombay Millowners Association as to the extent of competition in Madras elicited the following reply from the Madras Headquarters of the Salvation Army. As is well known the progress of the handloom industry in India is to a certain extent due to the interest taken in it by the Salvation Army and the following reply ought to set at rest any qualms as to the effect which removal of the Duty would have upon the Handloom Industry.

"We are of the opinion there is no competition whatever between the products of our industries and the goods turned out in the cotton mills. . . . . We do not think there is any similar mill cloth made."

Generally speaking, handloom fabrics possess some special feature either as regards decoration, structure or dimensions which makes it impossible to manufacture them economically on power looms. In Madras, probably the largest centre of the Handloom Industry, handloom fabrics of very fine texture and counts of yarn are produced in fairly large quantities, and if there is any competition at all it is with imported fabrics of English manufacture.

It cannot be too clearly impressed upon the public mind that far from the millowners of India being antagonistic to the development of the handloom industry, they are unreservedly in favour of its encouragement and improvement, providing as it does, now that the China market has been lost, practically the only market left to the Indian mills in which they can dispose of the yarn not required for the manufacture of power-loom fabrics. It would be suicidal on the part of the millowners of this country to identify themselves with a policy which would be likely to harm, or hamper in any way the progress of an industry which purchases from them annually not a few thousand pounds of yarn but more than 300 million pounds.

If further proof of the attitude of millowners towards the Handloom Industry is necessary it can be found in the evidence tendered by the representatives of the Bombay Millowners before the Fiscal Commission. For example in the written representation the following statement was made:—

"The Committee are strongly in favour of the maintenance of the cotton Handloom Industry. The industry in question enables the agricultural population of India to supplement their resources, and properly organised handlooms can be made to compete profitably with the product of the power looms in certain styles of cloth. The Committee do not consider, however, that the manufacture of coarse goods is likely to produce the desired result, as in their opinion the future of the industry depends upon the extent to which it confines itself to the styles of cloth which are difficult to manufacture on the power loom and on that account, will always find a ready market."

Effective Answer.

Some time ago, Mr. R. D. Bell, Director of Industries, Bombay made an exhaustive study of the Handloom Industry of the country, and the information collected by him formed the basis of his speech in the Assembly on 20th March, to which reference has already been made, and of a lecture given to the Bombay European Textile Association. The figures quoted by Mr. Bell in his Assembly speech are now well-known but the following extract from the conclusions arrived at by him are worthy of record and effectively answer the argument that the Excise Duty should be retained on the grounds that it gives a measure of protection to the Handloom Industry.

"The mill industry and the handloom industry are not really antagonistic to one another. A great part of the output of the handloom is composed of specialised types of cloth which are not suitable, as regards quantity or quality, for mass production. The amount of direct competition between the mills and the handlooms is at present very restricted.

The handlooms provide an enormous market for mill spun yarns. Probably the greatest improvement in the handloom industry has been the provision of ample quantities of mill spun yarns of all counts and of regular twist and strength in substitution for the irregular and usually coarse handspun yarns of former days."

The millowners of India do not for a moment think that the existence of the handloom weaver is a paradise on earth, and are wholly in favour of his lot being improved by supplying him with facilities, which would remove him from the clutches of the money lender, improve the quality and quantity of his output, and would enable him to market his fabrics in a cheaper and better way. In this connection the millowners of the country fully endorse the unanimous conclusion of the Fiscal Commission.

We fully realise the importance of the handloom industry, and we would welcome the grant of assistance to it But there are many other ways besides the indirect method of an Excise Duty on mill goods, by which the Handloom Industry may be encouraged The organisation of co-operative societies, which would enable the handloom weavers to buy their raw materials at a reasonable cost and in sufficient quantity and to dispose of their products at a reasonable price, would help the industry in our opinion far more than the continuance of the Excise Duty; and we cannot recommend that a duty of this nature should be maintained merely because of the indirect effect which it may have on the Handloom Industry. At the same time we feel that the abolition of the Excise Duty would make it a matter of special importance that the Handloom Industry should not be injured in any avoidable way; and in this connection we recommend that the effect of the import duty recently imposed on cotton yarn should be scrutinised with the greatest care.

It is noteworthy that as regards the import duty on yarn referred to in the last paragraph of the above quotation, Mr J. B. Petit, a prominent Bombay millowner in his oral evidence before the Fiscal Commission said:—

"At present I think the Association is of opinion that yarn should be left free of any import duty, and that opinion has been arrived at principally because we are convinced that the bulk of these imports is used in the Handloom Industry."

*This article is authorised by and published at the desire of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S SUPPORT.

Under the auspices of the Grant Medical College Society and the Bombay branch of the British Association a meeting of the medical practitioners of Bombay was held at Becteriogical Laboratory, Parel on Friday afternoon when H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson was present.

Lt. Col. F. P. Mackie Director of the Laboratory, in his address gave the history of the Laboratory since 1896. He said in 1924 nearly 15 lacs of doses of plague prophylatic were prepared and since the opening of the Laboratory in 1896 nearly 23 million doses had been issued the usefulness of which could only be understood when the fact was taken into consideration that the reduction in morality in prophylactic injection of Haffkine's vaccine was 47 per cent, which means that out of 100 uninjected persons 85 died and out of 100 injected persons only 38 died. Referring to antirabbic treatment he said it was a great blessing that the treatment was decentralised and spared the public long journeys by rail to Kasauli and they had the additional advantage of early treatment which was so important in reducing mortality. He then referred to the School of Tropical Medicine that was intended to be started at Parel and regretted that this scheme was abandoned owing to the cut of the Inchcape Axe.

His Excellency the Governor in reply complimented Lt. Col. Mackie and his able staff on the useful work they were doing in the realms of research for the good of the public. Referring to the School of Tropical Medicine, he said, it was an absolute necessity and would be a boon not only to Bombay and India but to the East in general. He hoped that it would soon be established in Bombay. So far no proposals had come to him, and he assured the audience that if they did he would give his best support.

The meeting dipersed after partaking of light refreshment.

(Continued from column 3).

invited the delegation to meet him he sent his officers to receive them and issued orders to his army to cease firing while they crossed the line. Anyway the efforts of the Indian Muslims had produced a good effect on the Muslim world. They had intused a new spirit in the Mussalmans of the world. By persistence, patience, determination and resolution they would succeed Fruits were within their reach, it was up to them to grasp them.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then winding up the proceedings said the Indian Muslims would not rest satisfied till their fight was successful. Every Muslim had to make some sacrifice for the cause of Islam and very shortly when he started his campaign he hoped every Muslim merchant and shopkeeper would support him by monetary contributions.

The meeting then terminated late after midnight.

WILL YOU GRASP THEM ?

FRUITS WITHIN YOUR REACH

KHILAFAT DELEGATION WELCOMED.

A hearty welcome was extended on Thursday night to the three members of the Khilafat deputation, who returned on Wednesday from Hedjaz, by the Muslims of Bombay when a largely attended public meeting was held at Chhota Kabrastan organized by the Central Khilafat Committee.

After Mr. Akhtarali had offered prayer and sang some poems appropriate to the occasion Maulnana Shaukat Ali who presided said the Khilafat deputation returned to India after discharging their duty faithfully. They went to the Hedjaz to stop bloodshed and give message of peace both to Ibn Saud and Sharif Hussein and save the Holy Places from massacre. He regretted that the delegates were not allowed to go to Taif and see for themselves the real situation. He was glad, however, that after 1200 years they were able to send their representatives to the Hedjaz to give their brethren a message of peace. If they did not succeed in their mission they should not be disappointed but trust in God, for success was in His hand.

SHOTS OF GUNS.

Maulvi Abdul Majid Badauni then said that after landing at Jeddah they heard nothing but shots of guns. They were received with the greatest courtesy by the ministers of Sharif Hussein to whom they communicated the message of Indian Muslims that they desired peace among the brethren there. The delegates spared no pains to appeal to the warring brethren to stop bloodshed and massacre and sink their differences.

TRY AGAIN.

Maulana Abdul Qundir said it was their religious duty to meditate and effect reconciliation between two Muslim factions fighting with each other. If the delegation were unsuccessful in their efforts to bring about peace they should try again. No amount of failures would weaken their determination to discharge that noble duty. They would perish in their efforts till they succeeded. Arabia was divided into a number of States, each of which was, unfortunately, under a non-Muslim influence or control. It was the duty of every Muslim, therefore, to see that the dying injunction of the Holy Prophet was carried out and not an inch of the sacred territory remained under non-Muslim control or influence. The Hedjaz and Najd quarrel was, unfortunately, a chronic one. The Hedjaz was the centre of Islam and belong to the entire Muslim world. Neither Amir Ali nor Sultan Ibn Saud could claim it as his domain. The Khilafat delegation conveyed this message to Amir Ali and wanted to proceed to Mecca to interview Sultan Ibn Saud, but Amir Ali would not let them go there. It was a great disappointment, but it would not damp their spirit. They should continue their efforts to effect reconciliation between the two factions and free Jazir-at-ul-Arab from non-Muslim influence. The delegation would have stayed longer in Jeddah and continued the peaceful efforts, but Amir Ali did not want them to stay there. Besides, they had collected sufficient information to be placed before the Muslims of India and as the delegation did not like to be helpless spectators of the slaughter of Muslims in the Holy Land they decided to return to India.

MISSION FULFILLED FAITHFULLY.

Maulana Suleman Nadvi, President of the Delegation, then said his two distinguished colleagues had narrated all the facts of their mission. There were still some details on which he would like to say something The delegation were accorded a rousing reception at every Muslim port which they touched. Many of the inhabitants of the Hedjaz did not know that Indian Muslims had made and were making sacrifices for the liberation of Jazir-at-ul-Arab and the Independence of the people of the Holy Land. They were under the impression that they (Indian Muslims) were fighting for the Turks only and that the rejuvenation of the Khilafat and the liberation of Jazirat-ul-Arab found no place in their programme. When they heard of the real motives of the delegation they and those who already knew were very much touched by the service the Muslims of India were rendering to the cause of Islam and felt very grateful to them. They admitted that the Indian Muslims had given a lead to all the Muslims to follow. The Khilafat Delegation fulfilled their mission faithfully. God gave them strength to tell Amir Ali plainly that the Holy Land, the centre of the entire Muslim world could not be under the rule of any king. For some days a persistent propaganda went on in the Press. News came every day that Ibn Saud had been shelling foreign Consulates. He (speaker) had stated in an interview to a Press representative that Ibn Saud had several times requested foreign Consuls either to hoist their flags in the most prominent place or live in one quarter or leave Jeddah This request was ignored. The Headquarters of Amir Ali's Commander-in-Chief the magazine of his army and the military barracks were all near these Consulates. The delegation wanted to proceed to Taif to find out the truth about the allegations of excesses said to have been committed by Ibn Saud's forces but they were not permitted to go by Amir Ali. The delegation drew his attention to the bad effect his refusal would bring on the Muslim world but to no avail. He went further and would not allow the Delegation to interview Ibn Saud unless and until they recognized him as king of the Hedjaz. Naturally the delegation did not agree with his proposal and told him so. All the arguments from Holy Quran had no effect on him. On the other hand, no such condition or stipulation was imposed by Ibn Saud. When Ibn Saud

(Continued in Column 2.)

RLY. BUDGET

PRESENTATION IN COUNCIL OF STATE

TECHNICAL POINTS DISCUSSED

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The following is the full text of the speech of the Hon. Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, Chief Commissioner for Railways, in presenting the Railway Budget for 1925-26 in the Council of State:—

I rise to present a statement of the estimated revenue and expenditure of the Governor-General in Council for the year 1925-26 in respect of Railways. At the conclusion of my remarks copies of the statement and other connected papers will be circulated to all Hon. Members of this House, together with copies of the speech which the Hon. Railway Member is now making in the other House.

I am deeply sensible of the honour of presenting to this Hon. House the Railway Budget, because this is the first occasion on which this Budget has been dealt with separately from the general budget and is, therefore, an outstanding event of historical importance to the railways of India. Following the convention agreed to last September by the Legislative Assembly—a convention which we are justified in considering as the new charter of Indian Railways—the finances of the railways are now separated from the general finances of the country. Amongst the many advantages of this change is that of affording the legislature a better opportunity of dealing with railway policy and the problems of railway administration on their own merits and not as an adjunct to the many other important problems both political and economic which arise out of the general budget for the year.

COMMERCIAL CONCERN.

The presentation of the railway budget on a separate occasion and in advance of the general budget is rendered possible by the fact that under the convention the effect of the returns from railways on the general revenues is a known and ascertained fact and is based on the results of a previous year. Consequently the Railway Budget can be prepared—and for the first time in history has been so prepared—with regard to the facts of the railway business itself and is not dependent either in its details or its scope on the proceeds of general taxation or the rate of expenditure on other Government activities. What this measure of independence will ultimately mean in affording freedom to the Railway Board and the railway administrations to deal with the business of the railways on sound commercial principles and with due forethought and consideration for the transportation needs of the country can hardly be foreseen. This much is at least certain that funds for ensuring efficiency, for introducing improvements, and for further development will solely depend on the ability of the railway property as a whole to pay its way as a commercial concern. To secure the profit which is necessary in order that railways may meet from year to year the heavy obligation contained in the convention of paying a contribution equal to 1 per cent. on the capital charge plus 1/5th of the surplus profits, it is necessary for the Railway Board and the Agents not only to encourage traffic and to keep a watchful eye on expenditure but also to so order the improvement and development programmes that expenditure incurred is remunerative to the required degree. The obligation is, therefore, an impelling factor of a constructive nature, the effect of which runs through the whole of our activities and organisation, and the budget which is now being presented may well be looked at as an index of those activities during the current and coming years.

The memorandum which accompanies the budget gives as clearly as possible the main features of the finances of the railways, the revised estimates for the current year and the estimates for next year, while the numerous statements, annexures and appendices, and in particular the information given regarding the individual budgets of the important railway administrations gives all the details necessary for a close study of the whole situation. I may explain in passing that the form into which we have put the budget this year has been approved of by the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, and that for convenience of discussion in the Legislative Assembly the demand has been split up into 15 separate votes each of which refers to some special activity or group of activities.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1924-25.

I propose to deal briefly with the main figures of the estimates and will mention first the revised estimates for the current year. We now estimate our gross receipts for the year at 98.01 crores which is nearly 5 crores better than our gross receipts for last year and 2 1/2 crores better than our budget estimate prepared last March. This excellent result may be ascribed partly to good crops and improving trade but to some extent also to improved handling capacity of our railways resulting from expenditure incurred in recent years and better methods of working. Had it not been for the floods in north and south India, the figures for gross earnings would have been better still. On the expenditure side we estimate that our total charges will be 86.77 crores or excluding interest charges, surplus profits to Indian States and Company railways and miscellaneous charges 62 crores against 59.16 crores last year. Actually our expenditure this year would have amounted to 63.25 crores, but for a windfall of 1 1/4 crores in the shape of customs duties paid by companies' railways which under the re-

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INDIA'S COTTON INDUSTRY

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62,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. She has practically ceased to take any since 1901. In 1905 our export of yarn to China was 6,54,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. In 1923, China took only 68,000 bales. Japan is not only supplying her own demand but is also shipping large quantities to China and Bombay both of yarn and of cloth, And China is also rapidly progressing and is supplying most of her wants from her own mills. The closing of the mint and the fixity of exchange to 1s. 4d. in 1899 gave the first blow to the yarn industry, because China's exchange with India fell from Rs. 149 in 1899 to 12 to 119 in 1903. At one time half the number of mills in Bombay were purely spinning mills. Today out of 40 spinning mills in 1899 we have hardly 4 mills which could be called purely spinning mills.

Fortunes of Weaving Mills.

It is said that the progress of weaving industry has been rapid since the 3½ p. c. excise duties were levied in 1896. We had in Bombay then 21,300 looms; we have to-day 69,000 looms in Bombay. We were forced to fall back upon weaving as the yarn trade was a losing one—as the figures above referred to show—it has been a losing one. Under ordinary circumstances the weaving branch of the industry could not have progressed so rapidly. But the mills were forced to beg or borrow money to put in weaving plants to save themselves from bankruptcy. Although the progress made has been great as measured by the number of spindles and looms, the profits realized have been very meagre, except for the war period. It has been computed by the late Mr. J. N. Tata that the mills of the Bombay Presidency for the last ten years ending 1900 did not earn more than 4 per cent. It is reckoned that between the years 1907 and 1914 the average profit after paying the Agents' commission and deducting depreciation has been about 4½ per cent. The war times changed all that. And for the eight years ending the profits have been computed at 52 per cent. nett. During the strike year, Messrs. Fergusson and Co., the distinguished chartered accountants of Bombay computed the loss to the mill industry of Bombay of a crore of rupees. In the year 1909 we produced in India 7,80,00,000 yards of cloth. In 1923 our production was 15,70,00,000 yards of cloth for the whole of India. The year 1924 was singularly bad for the industry.

The Obstacles.

But 1925 looks to be more hopeful, and the mills are making some small profits. But the industry is sharing a great disadvantage. Duties are levied on machinery, stores, etc. imported into India. And although foreign goods imported into Bombay pay an import duty of 11 per cent., the rise in the exchange from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. in the rupee favours the importer to the extent of 12½ per cent. The token currency with which the country was flooded had also an adverse effect upon the industry, since we have to pay to-day something like 90 per cent. more in wages than we did during the pre-war period. It is claimed by some high officials that all the currencies of the world are more or less managed currencies, before and since the war. It is partially true. But India has been singularly unfortunate. Our currency was managed only to be mismanaged, and the result is that it has destroyed the one great advantage which India enjoyed under an open mint to silver viz. cheap labour, without which we cannot compete with the skilled and able labour of England which largely supplied our wants. Our currency muddle has inflicted a heavy burden of taxation on the country from which the industry is also suffering. The interests of India are vast and varied. And the different sections of the community are trying to pull in different ways more advantageously to themselves than their neighbours. We have in India, the official India, the foreign commercial, banking and industrial India, indigenous industrial, commercial and banking India and most important of all and the most voiceless of all, the producers of India, are all differently interested. The interests of the producer should not be given way to those of the Government treasury, the official and the importer. The interests of the producers should be supreme and yet it is his interests which are the least regarded.

MOSCOW-PARIS FLIGHT.

JAPANESE AIRMEN'S PROGRAMME.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The Japanese Consul General has received the following wire:—

Japanese airmen will undertake a Moscow-Paris flight under the auspices of Ashfai Shinbun between May and June this year. The distance is 1918 kilometers and expenditure is expected to come to about 450,000 yen. The route will be via Chosen, Manchuria Siberia, Moscow, Warsaw and Prague. The flyers will visit London at a suitable opportunity after arrival at Paris. The order of the return trip is the reverse of the outward trip. The machines used will be two aeroplanes of the French "Broguost" type each carrying one pilot and one engineer. The leading machine will carry one pressman with a camera as a passenger. Each trip is to estimated to take 69 hours and 23 minutes.—A.P.

(Continued from column 6).

ban schemes, we are to spend 54 lakhs for acquisition of land. Why not wait till your present developed land is sold away? The Council must realise that they have to pay Rs. 77 lakhs as interest charges against only Rs. 20 lakhs of assured income of cotton cess. Let them reflect and insist on curtailing unnecessary cost of establishment acquisition and development. On the Back Bay Scheme let the wall be finished but filling up must be done according to the demand of developed land created by filling up not whole at once but bit by bit.

In conclusion, let us hope that the Council will insist on real permanent retrenchments and refuse taxation till these are effected.

BOMBAY BUDGET.

WANTED RETRENCHMENT.

BY G. B. TRIVEDI,

The speech of the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, our Finance Member in introducing the Budget has maintained its character of an annual political lecture to what he considers a young inexperienced Legislature. He notes with pride that his last three annual speeches set forth general principles of Government's political policy which are approval by the silent vote of a certain section of the non-officials. He forgets, however, that the Council in 1923 forced retrenchment on Government and next year refused to vote taxation. His speech supplementing his secretary's note on the budget is meant to catch votes of certain groups in the Council for fresh taxation of 42 lakhs. For the first time after four years of the Reformed Council's life, he tells the non-officials that the Reserved Departments being "Primary services of a civilized Government" are really speaking *nation preserving* as Transferred Departments are *nation-building*. Police, Justice, Irrigation are as essential as Education, Medicine and Agriculture. If this belated wisdom is not merely for vote-catching, let him tell the Imperial Government that in Bombay he and his Government are wholeheartedly for abolition of Diarchy from 1926. The Finance Secretary in his budget note says that "there is no increase in the total demand of the Reserved Deparments while there is an increase of 65 lakhs on beoalf of the Transferred side." Having amply provided during the last four years for the Reserved Departments, Government now tell the non-officials "if you want more money for Education, Medicine, Agriculture etc., raise it by fresh taxation we shall not allow you to make any more cuts in the Reserved Departments". The non-officials can boldly ask the Finance Member how far he has carried out the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. In the budget note it is stated that "the great fall due to the Retrenchment campaign was effected by "the postponing of necessary expenditure." " In the absence of leaders of that campaign from the new Council like Sir Purshotamdas, and Messrs. Sathe, Gandhi, Chitale, Kale, Harilalbhai Desai and others, Government are paying only lip-homage to "economy and checking of expenditure." They yielded to the campaign of retrenchment by simply cutting down temporary establishments postponing necessary expenditure. Let the non-officials demand from Government what permanent retrenchments recommended by the Committee have been made by them. Let them also ask Government what reply they have to make to Lord Meston, who has observed that "the cost of administration in Bombay is considerably higher on most departments than in Madras, and Bengal. Bombay spends Rs. 5.6 per head of population while Madras spends Rs. 2.5 and Bengal only Rs. 1.7." Let Government reply to this to the satisfaction of the Council. Bombay Government pride themselves on their efficiency but it is the deliberate opinion of the Finance Secretary to Government of India expressed in the Legislative Assembly in 1921 that "the time for retrenchment had come and they should consider seriously whether it was possible to maintain an administration so complex and even of such a high level of efficiency as was possible at a time when the prices were lower." It is a question of mority to pay. If we cannot pay let us be satisfied with less complexity and less efficiency. Why should not Government follow the example of Commercial houses? When business is bad they curtail expenses. When our expenditure was 8 crores in War time, why should it now be 15 crores? If revision of pay has added 3 crores, now that prices have fallen, let the Council appoint a Committee to examine our pay and allowance bill and reduce it if possible. Land Revenue and General Administration cost us 3 crores. We have too many supervisors. Let this be examined. The Retrenchment Committee recommended certain changes but Government have not adopted them. They do not want to abolish Commissionerships and do not want to reduce executive control for political reasons. They do not trust people and they want to spend more and more for Law and Order. The result is that administration has been 100 per cent more expensive in five years. The duty of the Council is clear. They must again insist on cuts as in 1922. Then only will Government effect economy and overhaul their machinery. Let the Council not be divided on party lines. The country is highly taxed and the people are poor. The Taxation Inquiry Committee is coming. Let them put off taxation till its labours are over and recommendations are out.

The Council is for prohibition in 20 years. They must produce 4 crores in 20 years. Let them, therefore, not exhaust their resources of taxation. If they do so now, they will find that Prohibition will not come even for forty years. The Finance Member is anti-Prohibitionist. He would have us to be as wet as England and pay to his coffers 25 times the Excise Revenue that we pay at present.

In 1922, the Finance Minister told the Council that the Inspector-General of Forests of Government of India had reported that "from our forests we might look for a revenue running into several crores." Those several crores have dwindled down to few lakhs only. The Development Schemes are no longer a "fascinating subject" for the Finance Minister as in the past years. In 1923 he anticipated that in 12 years, the whole of Back Bay cost of 8 crores would be recouped. Now he is not so optimistic and dismisses this fascinating subject with only 9 lines. Let the Council now insist on reducing the Back Bay Engineering staff. After 5 years of work, why do you want the same superior staff of a Chief Engineer, his personal assistant and several assistant engineers. Can we not do without some of them now? In the Saturn

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FRANCHISE REFORM

DEBATE FOR EQUALITY OF SEXES

MOTION DEFEATED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Equality of sexes with regard to Parliamentary franchise was discussed in the House of Commons, this afternoon, following a motion of Mr. Whiteley (Labour) who moved the second reading of the Representation of People Bill, which seeks to provide for the enfranchisement of all women aged 21 and upwards, on the same terms as men. He argued against the Government contention that it would necessarily mean a general election pointed out othat adult franchise prevailed in Australia, New Zealand and the Irish Free State.

Miss Wilkinson (Labour) seconded the Bill, while Mr. Arthur Henderson supported it, and at Mr. Whiteley's suggestion he also suggested that the Speaker should preside over the Conference on the effect of the measure on questions of redistribution cost elections and corrupt practices.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks moved a Government amendment for the rejection of the Bill, on the ground that, if passed, it would involve a general election, and, consequently, the interruption of important legislative and administrative work, but asking the the House to record Government's opinion that it considered that the scheme of the franchise reform should be submitted to the House of Commons within the life-time of the present Parliament. He pointed out that if the Bill was passed women voters would be in the majority of two millions over men instead of a minority of two millions as at present. Government intended to carry out its pledge to give equal political rights to men and women. It desired to do it by agreement, and have the confidence of all parties to be followed by re-distribution.

Col. Wedgwood Benn said Liberals unanimously favoured the Bill, and asserted that Government was evading its pledge with regard to equal rights to both sexes at 21.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, replying to the question, expressed the opinion that the Conference should be established in 1926 which should consider all the questions involved and introduce the Bill in 1927.

Lady Astor announced that she would vote for the Bill.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, supporting the Bill declared that to lower the age for women to 21 and increase it for men to 25 would be an unholy transaction.

The second reading of the Bill was defeated by 220 to 153 and Sir W. Johnson-Hicks' amendment was carried.—Reuter.

GENEVA PROTOCOL.

WILL BRITAIN REJECT IT?

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Reuter is informed that the British Cabinet cannot decide with regard to the Geneva Protocol until the views of all Dominions have been heard, but it may be expected that something in the nature of the rejection of the Protocol is inevitable and radical modifications of the scheme will doubtless be necessary.—Reuter.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION AT PESHAWAR.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 21.

A series of public meetings were held here during the stay of the Moslem deputation consisting among others of Maulana Zafar Alikhan and Dr. Kitchlew. Speakers exhorted the Muslims to organise themselves for the uplift of India and Islam and appealed to Hindus and Muslims for unity. The deputation went round Peshawar for collection of funds and has collected large sums of money. It appears that Mahomedans are prepared to make Tanzim programme effective and Mohalla organisation has already started. Arrangements are also being made to divide Peshawar into separate wards according to the number of principal mosques, each mosque with its own school to be a centre of religious and social activity.—A.P.

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"BE HONEST"

CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

WANTED AN INDIAN SANDHURST.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

For six hours to-day in the Legislative Assembly non-officials splendidly combined and waged a royal battle over Mr. Venkatapathi Raju's resolution for the establishment of a well-equipped Military College at a suitable centre on the lines of Sandhurst and carried the resolution in an amended form by a majority of 22 votes. The debate was remarkable for Government's opposition to the resolution though sympathy was fully showered, as is often the case, and another lamentable feature was the attitude of hostility by the two representatives of European and Anglo-Indian communities, who always claim to be friends of India. There was no Indian non-official elected member, who did not support the demand for immediate steps to be taken for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst. Non-officials bitterly accused Government of dishonesty and the strongest indictment was from Mr. Jinnah, who in a firm and emphatic tone declared: "If you wish us to co-operate with you and associate ourselves with you, then be honest and straightforward and appoint immediately a Committee, which will thoroughly enquire into this question and prepare a scheme that should be carried out within a reasonable time in order to enable India to defend herself." This also sums up the attitude taken up by the other non-official members and even Sir Sivaswami Iyer took courage and exposed Government's insincerity in making grant of King's Commission to Indians only in name. He also took care not to move an amendment, which he had tabled, the wording of which meant going back on the resolutions adopted by this Assembly at his own instance on two previous occasions.

GOVERNMENT'S INDEFENSIBLE POSITION.

The Government's case was thoroughly weak and indefensible and this was made plain by the speeches of both Mr. Burdon (Army Secretary) and His Excellency Lord Rawlinson, both of whom said: "So long as His Majesty's Government are responsible for the defence of India in the manner and to the extent as you know, they must have the loud voice as to the method of training Indians as officers and they must have almost the sole voice in deciding what course of education should be given for boys, who are to be trained to King's Commissions in the Army." It was clear from the utterances of Government spokesmen that they did not mean to meet the wishes of Indians and that they did not want to carry out the resolutions passed on this question. Indeed the resolutions passed by the Assembly on the motions of Sir Sivaswami Iyer were stated to-day as having been passed at a time when Government could not effectively join in the debates. Mr. Jinnah denied this excuse and Pandit Malaviya described Mr. Burdon's performance as that of a third class pleader entrusted with a weak case. Pandit Malaviya as usual quoted the case of Japan; but his United Provinces' colleague (Sir Henry Stanyon) disappointed his friends by taking up an un-English attitude. Sir Henry said that Mahatma Gandhi was still working for national unity and so long as Indians were working for communal and not commonweal of India there could be no Indian national army and more than there could be Swaraj. Colonel Crawford went one bit further and said the Indian officers were recruited from the ranks, which had not sound general education. They could, therefore, never hope to become good commissioned officers and, therefore, India must wait till the educational system was modified and better type of youths turned out and ability of Indians to defend their own country was tested in war all this, of course, meant till doomsday.

Indeed all those who spoke against the demand of Mr. Raju appeared to have exhausted the familiar arguments against all the non-official motions, namely, caste, creed, language and communal differences, but not one word was mentioned by them about Government's not taking action on resolutions of Sir Sivaswami Iver at the dictation of the War Office and their complete surrender to the imperialists at the Whitehall.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

This point was brought forward prominently by Mr. Rangachariar, who complained of Government insincerity and their irresponsive attitude ever since the exit of Mr. Montagu from India Office and ascendancy of the Tory regime. Pandit Motilal pointed to the vicious circle of arguments advanced on the opposition side, that is there will be no self-government till Indians are in a position to defend their country. They have been robbed of their military, but no opportunities will be given for training. Pandit Malaviya appealed to the generous instincts of Lord Rawlinson.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju invited him to make his name memorable in India by laying the foundation-stone of an Indian Sandhurst. Mr. Rangachariar pleaded for earnestness on the part of Government and Sir Sivaswami Iyer, the expert in Army matters, in a speech marked by cold reasoning strengthened the nonofficial demand.

But Lord Rawlinson has become an adept in Parliamentary practice and he began to polish his opposition by sweet words and attempted to show that he has been day and night working for India's self-defence. The cloven hoof was, however, noticed when he expressed his readiness to accept the tabled amendment of Sir Sivaswami Iyer, which has been incautiously worded. As Mr. Ramachandra Rao pointed out, adoption of that amendment would only stultify the Assembly, for by the words "for the appointment of a committee to enquire if it is practicable to establish an Indian Sandhurst," the Assembly would be going back on the resolutions of the Assembly passed in '21 accepted at that time by Government and reaffirmed by the Assembly in 1923, but which was not given effect to and in order to show that Government were not insincere Lord Rawlinson referred to the Kitchener College now in embryo and which he said is going to train sons of Indian soldiers and, what is more the immediate establishment of Indian Sandhurst would mean very few Indians with commissioned ranks and if there is to be delay there will be more number of Indians with this hall mark of efficiency returned to India who would form the nucleus of future Indianised army. "But we want an Indian Sandhurst soon and we are prepared to pay for the expense of it even by extra taxation :: necessary because this is the prime necessity of life," argued Mr. Rangachariar. But Sir Alexander Muddiman came to the rescue of Lord Rawlinson by stealing the retrograde suggestion from the agenda of Sir Sivaswami Iyer. But Mr. Patel shrewdly darted forth with his opposition to it and Pandit Malaviya fearing lest the Indian case should be lost, jumped in with an amendment to that amendment, removing all the objectionable portions and providing necessary safeguards.

The result of non-officials' endeavours was that the resolution of Mr. Raju was converted into a demand for a committee to report on the steps for establishing a military college; secondly, as to whether it should supersede or be supplemented by Sandhurst and Woolwich and, lastly, at what rate Indianisation be accelerated to attract Indian youths for a military carreer. This recommendation was carried by 59 to 37 votes. The fate of the motion as carried now remains to be seen. It is for the future to say whether this will be given effect to or whether it will share the fate of the two previous resolutions of 1921 and 1923. Whatever happens non-officials must keep watch and continue their efforts to see, as Pandit Motilal Nehru observed, that at least a beginning is made.

AGE OF CONSENT

PROPOSAL TO LOWER IT TO 13

I. W. A'S PROTEST.

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

Mrs. D. Jinarajadasa, vice-President of the Indian Women's Association has sent a letter to the members of the Select Committee on Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill protesting emphatically against the proposal of the Select Committee to lower the age as proposed in the bill for consummation of marriage from fourteen to thirteen years and earnestly trusting that the Committee will leave the bill as it stands as it would be a crime against childhood to reduce that age from fourteen to thirteen.—A.P.

CHEATING A SHROFF.

PRIVATE SENTENCED TO 1 MONTH R. I

POONA, Feb. 19.

Private Rozier of the Royal West Kent Regiment who was charged with attempting to cheat the local shroff in respect of a loan for Rs. 600 by passing himself off as Lieut. Mason of the R.F.A. was to-day sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate. The Brothers C. W. and A. R. Maidment who were co-accused with Rozier received a similar sentence. As these three accused are already undergoing sentences for a similar offence the present penalty is to begin at the conclusion of the previous one. The Magistrate ordered Mr. L. B. Wilson, a young Anglo-Indian who was also implicated to execute a bond to be of good behaviour for six months.—A.P.

BUDGET IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

ELECTRIC RLYS. FOR CALCUTTA.

DELHI, Feb. 20.

In the Council of State to-day, Mr. Hindley Chief Commissioner of Railways who was sworn in presented the railway budget with a speech casting three quarters of an hour. The speech though identical to that of Sir Charles Innes in the Assembly was an elaboration on several matters of technical importance. Referring to the scheme for the electrification of railways, the Chief Commissioner after mentioning the Bombay Electric Suburban service announced that they were re-examining the problem of suburban traffic in Calcutta and they expected to be able to elaborate a scheme whereby that city could be relieved from some of its present traffic difficulties and be given an adequate rapid transit electric service between the city and its suburbs.

The Council passed without discussion the Bill to amend the Income Tax Act 1922 and agreed to the passage of Ports Act Amendment Bill both as passed by the Assembly.

Sir Narasimha Sarma moved for the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the amendment to the Standing Orders necessitated by the decision to present the railway budget separately and in advance of the general budget. The Council agreed to the amendment made.

The Council agreed to elect four panels of six members each from which the members of the four committees attached to the Home, Commerce, Education and Industries departments would be nominated.

MINE EXPLOSION IN INDIANA

DUE TO GAS IGNITION

125 MINERS ENTRAPPED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Sullivan (Indiana).—Hundred and twenty-five miners were entrapped as a result of violent explosion attributed to ignition of gas in the City Coal Company's mine. Eight dead have been brought to the surface hitherto and it is believed that fifty have perished. Gas-masked rescuers are bringing up bodies. Thousands of men and women have gathered at the pitheads.—Reuter.

KIDNAPPED HINDUS.

BROUGHT BACK BY THE TRIBE.

PESHWAR, Feb. 19.

News from South Waziristan states that following the kidnapping of four Hindus from Minzai Camp on the night of January 24th heavy political pressure was brought to bear upon the tribes concerned and finally an aerial demonstration was carried out over Guri Khel and Fardai country. Meantime a large force of Manzai Khassadars had left to exert pressure on Guri Khel leaders and the net result was that three Hindus were brought in the day following the aerial demonstration and the fourth shortly afterwards.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

The Khilafat Deputation under Dr. Kitchlew which has been touring in North Punjab for economic and educational uplift and Tazim reached Peshawar and is staying at the Khilafat Office.—A.P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, Feb. 21.

A mass meeting was held here on 19th under the presidency Maulana Zafar Alikhan and Dr. Kitchlew addressed the meeting. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Another monster meeting was held on 20th in Shahi Bagh under the presidency of Maulana Abdulhakim. Ten thousand persons attended at the meeting. Maulana Zafar Alikhan, Dr. Kitchlew and Khawaja Abdulrahman Ghazi delivered speeches exhorting the Muslims to organise themselves for the uplift of India and Islam. He appealed to Hindus and Muslims for unity. Five hundred rupees were collected on the spot. The deputation goes round Peshawar for collection of funds tomorrow. Peshawar was stirred to life by this visit. Consultation meetings with men of various shades of opinion are being held. All parties are prepared to make Tanzim programme effective. Mohalla organisations have already started. Arrangements are being made to divide Peshawar into separate wards according to number of principal mosques, each mosque with its own school to be a centre of religious and social activity. The city merchants were invited for a consultation meeting to adopt the programme of commercial revival. Another important consultation meeting was held, attended by the intelligentsia of the town. They agreed to cooperate heartily in the united programme of religious, educational and economic uplift of the community. The deputation is staying here for another few days to complete the work taken in hand. The situation is most hopeful.

PRUSSIAN CRISIS.

CABINET RESIGNS.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.

The Prussian Cabinet has resigned, following the rejection by the Diet of a vote of confidence by 221 votes to 218—Reuter.

TWO MEMBERS OF DIET EXPELLED.

DR. MARX'S CANDIDATURE FOR PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

After the defeat of the Prussian Cabinet, the Centre Party met, and adopted a resolution expelling two members who had purposely absented themselves from the sitting of the Diet. The meeting also decided to resubmit Dr. Marx as a candidate for the Premiership at the elections which are to be held on 3rd March. Dr. Marx has consented to be nominated as a candidate.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RLYS.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S PROPOSALS.

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State have issued new orders regarding the financing of the Railway Branch Lines. The normal procedure would now be construction by the Government of India or at its cost by a company, of a branch line which a District Board or a Local Government desires to have constructed and is prepared to guarantee. Unremunerative lines can be constructed if the local authority guarantees the Railway Board against loss. The Central Government retains power not to be construct a branch line if it runs counter to general policy or might take the form short circuiting Railway Traffic thereby reducing receipts from existing lines. The local Governments have [illegible]

CONTEMPT OF COURT

"A MEDIEVAL POWER"

MR. SREENIVASA IYENGAR ON NEW BILL.

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Swarajya" on the Contempt of Court Bill recently introduced in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General, Madras, said: "I shall not enter into the details of this Bill for no necessity has been made out for a bill of this description. The existing powers have been found to be quite sufficient in practice. I do not agree with the view that a statutory restatement, with or without modifications, of the law of contempt is required. The tendency on the part of courts and parties to litigucus proceedings is not to be anxious about newspaper comments. The power to commit for contempt of court is a medieval power and it should be most sparingly applied to Indian conditions. We are always forgetting that our duty is not to ransack old armouries or rusty weapons, nor to substitute modern steel for the old blade of the museum under the pretext that it is harmless but really for the purpose of diminishing the liberty of criticism. The weapons that were forged when there was no newspaper press and when public opinion was not judicial were now brought out for frequent use in the sacred name of law. The evolution of law, to suit modern conditions, requires that there should be less and less insistence upon contempt of courts. Justice and courts do not require to be protected in these days, but if they do there cannot be much to be said for such courts which should, therefore, go without such protection. Their only sword should be strong and informed public opinion. These clumsy weapons generally do more harm than good.—A. P.

DECLINE OF MUSLIMS.

SAHEBZADA AFTAB AHMED KHAN ON ITS CAUSES.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

The Provincial Mahomedan Conference opened this morning with the Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan as President. Among those present were Mr. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction, Nawab of Chhatari, Nawab Mahomed Yusuf and the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali. The Hon. Mr. Justice Sulaiman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that the root cause of the backwardness of the Mahomedan community was their slowness to take advantage of the benefits of Western education. They started late by one generation. Their backwardness was increasing their poverty and education was obviously the chief remedy which ought to be made the main plank in the national platform.

The President delivered a lengthy address in the course of which he described what Muslim ideals of education should be and said that among the causes of their decline and decay the first place should be assigned to the exclusion of physical sciences from the courses of their studies during past centuries. Those who imposed such restrictions had ignored the teaching of the Holy Koran which clearly told them that all there was on earth had been created for the service and use of man. All springs of light, vigour and inspiration lay hidden in the bosom of Nature which could only be tapped by physical sciences and free thought and enquiry. Speaking on democratic ideals the President said that to attain them Hindu-Muslim unity was an indispensable condition which could never exist until by education they had got rid of the ignorance and poverty which were at the root of the whole trouble. The educational problem could not be solved until their Hindu brethren took a larger view and regarded it as a common national necessity. He also advocated adult education and detailed the provincial needs pointing out the great service rendered by the Aligarh College and the new University.

At the close of proceedings the Nawab of Chhatari opened the Educational Exhibition.

The sittings of the Muslim League will begin to-morrow and there will also be held a Local Board's conference and a Purdah Ladies' Conference.—A.P.

TANJORE PALACE VS RYOTS.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT THATTIMAL.

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

A Kumbakonam message says that there has been a long standing dispute above certain lands in Thattimal village between ryots and Tanjore Palace who own the land. Rioting took place on 18th evening between the lessee of the estate and the ryots with serious results, ten persons including woman being injured. Police are inquiring into the matter and nineteen persons have been arrested so far.—A.P.

'HIND SANSARA.'

A NEW HINDI NATIONALIST PAPER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya performed the opening ceremony this afternoon of the 'Hindi Sansar', a nationalist Hindi daily with which is incorporated the "Calcutta Samachar." There was a large gathering of a number of members of the Central Legislature and leading citizens of Delhi. Pandit Malaviya advised the journalists to refrain from using vituperative language and show considerateness to all and work [illegible]

BENGAL MINISTRY

TO CONSIST OF TWO MAHOMEDANS?

MUSLIM MEMBERS' MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

At a meeting of the Moslem members of the Bengal Legislative Council who supported the Government resolution regarding Ministers' salaries it was resolved to submit to the Governor that in order to avoid communal quarrels, the Ministry in Bengal should be composed of two Hindus (two Mahomedans?) and that Moslems would support any Mahomedans whom His Excellency appointed as the Ministers.

Messrs. Haq and Guznavi secured the largest number of votes in the ballot of Moslem names for ministerships those names, the "Statesman" believes, will also be submitted to the Governor for consideration.—A.P.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

SUBSTANTIAL DECREASE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 21.

The Army Estimates are not yet ready for publication, but the "Times" gives a forecast indicating that decreases will be shown in both money and men. The expenditure is stated to be reduced by half a million sterling, and establishments are down by nine hundred men. The total vote of forty-four and a half millions practically represents a return to the normal pre-war expenditure when an allowance is made for the higher costs of to-day such as soldiers' increase in pay from seven shillings to nearly one pound weekly and the increase in non-effective charges due to the great war and rise in the retired rates. The military budget has been brought down in three years by eighteen millions.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON INDIA.

In a speech at Birmingham last night Lord Birkenhead in a passing reference to Egypt said they must in common fairness say that Mr. Austen Chamberlain in handling the problem arising there had not departed in any material respect from the policy which in circumstances of greater party difficulties was courageously adopted by his predecessor, Mr. MacDonald. There never was, either in dealings with India or Egypt, the slightest failure on the part of the late Prime Minister to indicate courageously and in unmistakeable language what the responsibility of Britain was in India and Egypt and his view of the responsibility was identical with that which his successor had taken.

SHIPPING LEGISLATION.

The President of the Board of Trade was one of the guests at the Chamber of Shipping Dinner last night. Referring to prospective legislation affecting shipping, he mentioned in particular two bills. One of them to which he attached great importance would give the President of the Board of Trade power to make agreements with Foreign Governments for the recognition of each other's regulation about wireless and other matters of that kind where conditions of different countries made for practically the same standards of safety. That would work for the conveniene of shipping all over the world and he proposed to introduce a Bill at the earliest possible date. The other Bill to which he referred was that which gives statutory effect to some of the provisions of the Commercial Treaty recently concluded with Germany. The Treaty was generally recognised by every one in this country—and, he hoped, in Germany—to be of real value. It provided for what must always be the great aim of British foreign commercial policy—the most complete realisation of the Most Favoured Nation treatment. It provided in both countries for the fullest facilities for shipping companies to undertake emigration traffic and to obtain all necessary facilities for the purpose. It also provided that discrimination should be removed. The shipowner desired those provisions not in order to restrict employment of British seamen, but to take advantage of all facilities that trade gives them to keep more British ships at sea and thus employ more British seamen.—B. O. W.

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RAILWAY BUDGET.

(Continued from page 10.)

cent Privy Council decision must be refunded. For a proper comparison with the figure of 59.16 crores of the previous year we should, however, make a further adjustment of 195 lakhs for in the current year we charge to Revenue the gross appropriation of 10 crores to the depreciation fund and not only the estimated actual expenditure from the fund for renewals which stands at 8.05 crores. The correct figure for comparison is, therefore, 61.30 crores which is the cost of earning 98 crores. Last year we spent 59.16 crores in order to earn 93.18 crores, and we have, therefore, earned nearly 5 crores more by spending an additional 214 lakhs. The net gain accordingly from commercial lines arising from the gross earnings of 98 crores obtained by a total expenditure of 86.77 lakhs is 11.25 crores.

I will now deal with the disposal of this sum. Under the terms of the convention the contribution is to be equal to 1 per cent. of the capital at charge in 1923-24 plus 1/5 th of the surplus profits in that year. On this basis the amount of the contribution to be paid from the net gain of the current year will be 630 lakhs odd. Against this we have to set off the loss on the working of strategic lines which under the convention is a liability of the general finances, and amounted in 1923-24 to 121 lakhs, making the net payment to general revenues 509 1/2 lakhs.

From the net gain of 11.25 lakhs during the current year has to be deducted the estimated loss on strategic lines which this year is 151 lakhs leaving 974 lakhs available and after deducting 509 1/2 lakhs the balance available for disposal is 465 lakhs. The convention, however, stipulates that if after the payment of the contribution the amount available for transfer to Railway reserves should exceed 3 crores, 1/3rd of the excess over 3 crores should be paid to the general finances. The excess over 3 crores is 165 lakhs and 1/3 of this or 55 lakhs must be added to the contribution leaving 410 lakhs to go to Railway reserves. The general revenues therefore get a net payment of 564 lakhs and the railway reserve fund 410 lakhs.

To summarise the position the estimates for the current year show that after meeting all interest and other charges and providing funds for the loss on strategic lines, the railways will be able to contribute 564 lakhs to general revenues, to accumulate 210 lakhs in the depreciation fund, and to place 410 lakhs to reserves.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1925-26.

In the budget estimate for 1925-26 the gross receipts are placed at 101 crores or 3 crores in excess of the current year, the expenditure at 91 crores. Of the latter figure working expenses are estimated at 65.79 crores or 2 1/2 crores more than the current year, while interest charges will be 82 lakhs higher. Amongst the expenditure which contributes to this excess I may mention that we hope to make a beginning on the work preparatory to the provision of automatic couplers on all our stock, for which 70 lakhs is allotted. We are setting aside 50 lakhs for speeding up repairs to rolling stock and 50 lakhs for meeting the cost of measures we are now taking to get rid of surplus and unserviceable stores. We have also thought it prudent to provide 26 lakhs for the cost of extending to officers on Companies' Railways the Lee Commission concessions regarding which a decision has not yet been arrived at. With these figures for gross earnings and working expenditure the net contribution to general revenues for the coming year will work out to 524 lakhs or 40 lakhs less than the contribution in the current year. This is accounted for by the unexpected increase in the net receipts of the current year by 125 lakhs due to the refund of customs duty. The gross contribution to general revenues is estimated at 645 lakhs and we expect to put into our railway reserves 328 lakhs. We are making no proposals for any appropriation from these reserves. The figures quoted are only anticipations and have yet to be realised. They in fact depend largely on next monsoon and the state of trade. Moreover we have to bear in mind that in 1926-27 we have to meet a contribution to the general revenues based on the result of the current year's working, which is estimated at 735 lakhs. If in that year there should be a set-back in railway working and we were unlucky enough to make no profits, the whole of our reserves might be absorbed in paying the contribution for one year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1924-25.

The net capital outlay in 1924-25 is now estimated at Rs. 12.85 crores. But the total capital expenditure is expected to be considerably greater since the outlay is reduced to the extent of 155 lakhs by the refund of customs duty, and a reduction of 4 crores is also expected in the capital value of our stores balance. The estimated total capital expenditure is, therefore, 18.4 crores—a figure approximating to the expenditure of last year. Most of the causes for the failure to spend the sanctioned grant of 30 crores are explained in the Report on Indian Railways for the year 1923-24 and these causes continued to operate well into the current year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1925-26.

We hope, however, that the efforts which have already been made to increase progress on approved works will bear fruit in the coming year, and in fact the various railway administrations estimate that they will be able to spend 32 crores in that year. For the purposes of the budget, however, in view of the heavy lapses in the capital grant of previous years we do not feel justified in asking for the actual provision of more than 23 crores an increase of about 30 per cent. over the current year's spending.

Of this 32 crores 8½ is for new construction and 23½ for open line improvements and additions.

OPEN LINE WORKS.

The provision for open line works represents in concrete form the efforts which the Railway Board and the railway administrations are making towards the steady improvement of India's railways. The details of all the works which are now in progress or are to be undertaken will be found in the Budget Memorandum and in greater detail in the books which have been specially prepared for each railway. It would perhaps be difficult for Hon'ble Members by studying these books to get a clear conception of the magnitude of the efforts being made or of the underlying scientific principles on which the programmes are built up. I would, however, emphasise the fact that prior to the separation of finances, under the old system where expenditure year by year had to be regulated by considerations dependent on the general budget of the country such an effort would have been impossible. Our predecessors in fact had no opportunity of laying down a definite programme of improvements and developments nor any hope of seeing such a programme steadily pursued. The success of such an effort depends on continuity of policy and the prospect of continuous supply of the necessary funds for the undisturbed completion of each portion of the programme.

This prospect has now been assured to us by the terms of the Convention under which the railway property of the State can build up a strong financial position based on adequate reserves and which accordingly gives us and the railway administrations an entirely new outlook on the whole problem before us. The reason why an assurance of the continuity of regular financial provision is essential to success is that the various parts of the programme must be so carefully co-ordinated and so dependent upon one another that failure to complete one portion means incurring unremunerative and wasteful expenditure on another portion. Hon'ble Members who have had time to look into the Railway Board's Report for the year 1923-24 will perhaps have seen that we have there explained very fully the methods we have adopted for dealing with new works on open lines. The whole subject is closely connected with the more modern and scientific methods of dealing with transportation problems which are now being introduced on all railways. A correct appreciation of the costs of numerous parts of the business of handling traffic such as can only be derived from properly arranged statistics leads directly to improvements in methods and the provision of better and more capable equipment. To take a concrete example our new working statistics amongst many other advantages which they afford to operating officers and the management, show comparative costs of handling wagons in different large marshalling yards. Not only do these comparisons lead to improved and quicker working in these yards, but improvements are devised in layout and subsidiary equipment which require expenditure of considerable sums. In such a case if it is possible to show that the expenditure will result in a reduction in working expenses, the expenditure is sanctioned and forms a part of the programme. But in the consideration of such a proposal it is necessary first to ensure that the marshalling yard is itself in the right locality having regard to the flow of traffic and that the work it does is properly co-ordinated with that of other marshalling yards. And here the problem becomes a larger one involving a careful review of the capacity of the different sections leading to and from this yard and to other yards. The capacity of a section depends on the speed and weight of the trains which can be run over it and our statistics again give us the necessary assistance in showing us the facts as they are and the facts as they should be. The strength of bridges, the strength of the permanent-way, the power and weight of locomotives in use, the gross weight and carrying capacity of the wagons all come into play and are factors which have to be co-ordinated in building up a programme of improvements. This co-ordination of the various factors is a matter which requires experience of working conditions and knowledge of the equipment besides the practical application of business methods, and it indicates the necessity for a well organised expert staff.

But such a co-ordinated programme of improvement and its consequent expenditure can only be considered as a suitable object for investing new capital if the interest on the additional capital is likely to be forthcoming from the increase in net revenue which will result, either through increased earnings or from reduced operating costs. This in fact is the criterion which we apply to all proposals for improvements and it is in this respect again that the convention regarding the separation of finances is proving itself to be a live constructive force which will lead to improvements to railways which were altogether beyond the horizon of our predecessors.

The convention in fact not only gives us the promise of continuity in our efforts towards improvement, but gives us a criterion or index to the soundness of our proposals. If a railway administration can clearly demonstrate that such and such improvement will result in a gain to net revenues sufficient to meet the obligation rising out of the additional capital expenditure, we have no hesitation in giving our consent to the work being carried out in the certain knowledge that funds will be available. If now I give a few of the more important of the works covered by the present programme, the Council will no doubt understand that although they represent individual and concrete schemes they are part of properly co-ordinated programmes on separate railway administrations and that the programme as a whole represents a fully co-ordinated scheme of improvement which is being carried on as a continuous process and has as its objective cheapness and efficiency of transportation throughout India.

ROLLING STOCK.

So far as rolling stock is concerned, we are providing (in terms of four-wheelers, ie., counting a bogie vehicle as 2 four-wheelers) 3,857 new goods wagons and 822 new coaching vehicles of which 755 for lower class passengers.

As regards wagons, judged by former standards the number would be inadequate to the increase in traffic we expect, but I must mention that improved operating has already begun to produce results and our existing stock is now doing more work of a profitable nature than formerly. The figures for coaching stock are lower than we should like to see, but here we are limited to some extent by the capacity of our workshops. We are now re-examining this matter and we hope that it may be possible without interfering with the repairs and overhaul of existing stock which are still seriously in arrears to undertake some further building of additional stock. We are as anxious as any one else can be to see an adequate supply of coaching stock which alone will enable us to give passengers better train services and avoid overcrowding.

Apart from the provision for additions and betterments to lower class stock which will cost nearly 1½ crores and the many other works which will carry with them improvements in the standard of travel of all classes we are making special provision of 30 lakhs for amenities for 3rd class passengers, such as waiting sheds, refreshment rooms, booking facilities, water supply, and so on.

IMPROVING CAPACITY OF YARDS AND LINES.

Amongst many other improvements included in the programme we are spending about 3 crores on remodelling and improving 18 important station yards which will result in improved services and quicker handling of wagons and coaching stock. In many of these cases improvements are long overdue and are essential if we are to make the best use of our rolling stock and remove the primary causes of wagon shortage for public traffic. Hon'ble Members will no doubt appreciate the close connection of this class of expenditure with the amount required for additional rolling stock. In the same category we place the various schemes for doubling and improving sections of the line at present being worked to the limit of their capacity, amongst which I may mention doubling certain sections of the Bengal Nagpur Railway for which we have provided 58 lakhs, the doubling of the Grand Chord of the East Indian Railway for which the provision of 38 lakhs has been made, the quadrupling of certain sections of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway near Bombay on which 34 lakhs are to be spent, the rebuilding of the Bassein Bridge on the same railway, the conversion of the Parbatipur Siliguri section to broad gauge on which nearly 40 lakhs will be spent and many other equally important schemes.

WORKSHOPS.

Closely connected also with the problem of improved services is the necessity for improving and modernising our workshop facilities. There is no more potent cause in hampering the quick movement of traffic and adequate supplies of rolling stock than insufficient accommodation and equipment for repairs to stocks. The railway administrations are attacking this problem boldly and are taking advantage of the immense advances that have been made in the last few years in workshop practice and workshop organisation. In this connection I should like to quote what the President of one of America's great railways recently said in regard to workshop equipment.

"Perhaps the point in which railroad facilities are the weakest is the machine tool equipment of the repair shops. The development of machine tools received a great impetus from the war and from the growth of a new industry. During the last 15 years we have had the Great War and the development of the automobile business. The effect has been to revolutionise machine tools and to render obsolete a large part of the machine tool equipment."

That is a saying which if it applies to America applies with even greater force to India for we have had the added disadvantage of want of close contact with these factors and also the want of funds with which to make improvements. I have in the course of the last 18 months visited most of our large workshops and have been greatly impressed with the signs of the beginning of the revolution in workshop methods which I have referred in the quotation. I will give two instances of what I mean. The wheels of locomotives and rolling stock require to be brought into the shops at intervals to be turned in a lathe in order to correct inequality of wear on the tread. Most of the machines of old pattern in use till recently took as long as 7 or 8 hours to deal with one pair of wheels. The modern machine can do the work in 2½ hours. The savings resulting from installing such a machine are not confined to reduction in labour costs, but also arise from the shorter time during which wheels are out of running and the consequent reduction in the number of spare stock required. As another instance, the outturn from a locomotive repair shop depends on the number of pits or places where locomotives stand during repairs and on the time taken to repair a locomotive. Formerly it was possible to deal with 4 engines per pit per year and with a 50 pit shop to overhaul 200 locomotives per year.

The time taken for repairs depends on the output of the subsidiary shops and the organisation for bringing the repaired material to the spot. If we can increase the output to 5 engines per pit per shop, we increase the turn over in the 50 pit shop from 200 to 250 per annum which means an effective addition of 50 engines to the available stock.

When I explain that workshops are now aiming at a figure of 6 engines per pit per annum, and that in some cases we hope that this figure will be exceeded it will be seen that heavy expenditure on improving workshop facilities is fully justified. I have given the outlines of the problem, but in the Budget Memorandum will be found more detail in regard to certain of the more important schemes, and it will suffice if I say that we are proposing to spend in the coming year a sum of about 3 crores on this very necessary improvement.

ELECTRIFICATION.

Perhaps one of the most important incidents during the past year has been the opening of the Harbour Branch extension in Bombay and the new electric train service on that branch. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay performed the opening ceremony on the 3rd of this month, and in his speech fully recognised the value of such a service to Bombay and the neighbourhood, and welcomed the prospect of further electric suburban services in the near future. I was glad to be able to take the opportunity as representing the Government of India to give Bombay an assurance of co-operation with the Local Government's efforts to make the development scheme a success by providing rapid transit suburban services as the development proceeds. But this incident had wider significance than the mere provision of a new route and a new service in one Presidency town. It is the first practical example of electric railway traction in this country and holds the promise of further great developments in the handling of traffic. Already we are contemplating substituting electric traction on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as far as Igatpuri and Poona, and if this is effected we are confident that we shall secure not only great economies but also much better service to the public. We are also re-examining the problem of suburban traffic in Calcutta and we expect to be able to elaborate a scheme whereby that city can be relieved from some of its present traffic difficulties and be given an adequate rapid transit electric service between the city and its suburbs. I cannot refrain from remarking that the delay in providing an adequate permanent bridge across the Hooghly in the nighbourhood of Howrah, which delay seems likely to continue for many years unless the citizens of Calcutta wake up to a sense of their responsibilities is having a serious effect on the whole problem of handling railway traffic into and out of the city. If we are to contemplate a further prolonged delay we must attempt a complete revision of our terminal arrangements, and we are about to make a serious practical examination of this large problem with the object of securing to the public the best facilities for terminal traffic which the various routes into and out of Calcutta enable us to make. The somewhat similar problem regarding Bombay terminal facilities both for passengers and goods, arising out of the development of the city will also be made the subject of a special investigation in the near future.

STANDARDISATION.

Amongst the many activities of the Railway Board and the railway administrations which are moving in the direction of improvement of transportation, I may mention a few of the more important. We have adopted both in regard to locomotives and rolling stock the policy of progressive standardisation as a continuous process. Standardisation is sometimes stigmatised as stagnation and indeed unless it is accompanied by a continuous intelligent effort towards improvement this description is well deserved. Standard locomotives, standard wagons and standard coaching underframes are not new in this country, and the advantages of such standards are well understood. Complete standardisation assists in getting lower prices by facilitating pooling of orders and reduces expenditure in upkeep and in stocking of spare parts. Railways in India have to a large extent adopted standard equipment, but much remains to be done, and we were recently in danger of seeing our standards becoming out of date.

As fully explained in our report for last year we have taken steps to provide that our standards will in the future be capable of absorbing improvements based on modern experience and thus provoide for progress. We have constituted permanent technical committees on standardisation for locomotives and rolling stock and these committees after revising our standards will in future be available from time to time to deal with suggestions and the results of working experience as applied to the standard designs. During the last few weeks we have had the advantage of the able assistance of Sir Seymour Tritton, one of our Consulting Engineers, who is a recognised specialist in locomotive and rolling stock design and who has been able to work with our committees in the revisions they are now making. I am confident that in adopting this policy of progressive standardisation and arranging for it being carried into effect we have made an advance which will prove to be of incalculable benefit to Indian railways in the future.

We have also constituted a Committee on somewhat the same lines for dealing with standards for permanent-way, points and crossings, etc., and shall shortly appoint a further committee to take up the problem of Bridge design, continuing the work which was begun by the former Bridge Committee and bringing into practical shape much of the important experimental and other information already collected by that Committee.

AUTOMATIC COUPLERS.

Another matter of great technical importance and which has a great effect on the capacity of railways to handle increasing heavy traffic is the provision of automatic couplers in place of the present spring buffers and screw couplings. Not only do these automatic couplers reduce the risk of accident to those engaged in shunting, but they will also enable time to be saved in marshalling and considerably reduce maintenance costs. They will also reduce the first cost of wagons and enable us to look forward to even larger capacity stock than our present screw couplings enable us to contemplate. The widening of running dimensions which is now in progress wherever new works or improvements are being undertaken makes larger stock possible and such larger stock must be provided with the more powerful draw gear which the automatoic coupler device alone can provide. In this connection I may mention that the coaches now running on the new Harbour Branch service in Bombay are 12 feet wide or 2 feet wider than any other coaching stock in this country or in the world. The change to automatic couplers, however, is fraught with many difficulties for we must so arrange matters that during the transition period there is no interruption to the free flow of wagons. To effect this we have to obtain a satisfactory transition device and experiments are now being made to this end. The operation of changing over will take about 5 years of which 2 years will be spent in preparation that is the establishment or conversion workshops in suitable places and the collection of material. We hope to make a start in the coming year and have provided 70 lakhs in the budget for this purpose.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

I now turn to the construction programme. We are providing 8½ crores in the coming year and the projects to which this expenditure has reference are fully described in the Budget Memorandum. We are aiming at a systematic examination of the possibilities of development in each of the areas served by our railway systems. We are confident that the extension of the benefits of railway transportation to every part of India where population and trade are sufficient to warrant it is one of the greatest needs of the country, and we have already made a beginning in putting together comprehensive schemes for the construction of new railways in each large area based on the needs of the area and the possibilities of obtaining paying traffic. Our programme already includes 40 new projects with an aggregate mileage of 2,1338 miles and which will eventually cost more than 40 crores of rupees. This bold programme is justified by the fact that not only have we satisfied ourselves, in many cases after personal examination by the members of the Board that the new lines are needed, but the financial prospects of each project have been very carefully examined with the aid of all the information it is possible to obtain.

I may briefly mention some of the large areas in which we have laid down the outlines of a general scheme to be gradually worked to as staff and equipment can be organised and reliable estimates prepared. In South India where for many years the controversies regarding gauge and the paucity of funds have delayed development we have settled the outstanding questions about gauge and have laid down a complete programme for the construction of new important lines and branches. I need only mention the Villupuram Trichinopoly, the Trichinopoly Karaikudi Manamadura, the Virudupatti Tenkasi and the Dindigal Pollachi line amongst others.

Then as regards Burma, during my recent visit I was able to settle with the Agent and to discuss with the Local Government the outlines of the future development in the Province, and we hope that work will now proceed on a well ordered programme over a series of years. In all the parts of India I have visited I feel safe in saying that there are no areas which afford greater promise of successful railway development to the advantage alike of the public and of railway finances than Burma and South India.

Another large area to be given railway facilities in the early future is the country in the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa lying between the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur main lines. Here the Central Indian Coalfields Railway is making rapid progress and will not only give access to new coal deposits but will provide a stimulus to local trade and industry which is much needed.

And lastly, I may mention the proposed new line from Raipur to Vizianagaram which is closely connected with the development of the port of Vizagapatam, and will open up-country at present entirely devoid of communications and will also assist in future mineral development. It is hoped that sanction will shortly be given to commence this line.

NEW POLICY IN REGARD TO BRANCH AND FEEDER RAILWAYS.

What I have just said about our proposals for new construction leads on to a reference to the new policy which we have formulated, in consultation with the Central Advisory Council, in regard to Branch and Feeder Lines. The House is no doubt aware that 30 years ago when the Government of India themselves were in difficulties for money for new capital expenditure, a system was originated of financing the construction of Branch and Feeder Lines through Branch Line Companies guaranteed by Government. For the encouragement of such Companies, Government were prepared to give certain terms to private Companies for money required for the construction of Feeder lines. This system undoubtedly enabled lines to be built which otherwise would not have been built, but in other respects it came in for severe criticism from the Acworth Committee which indeed thought that the aim should be rather to reduce the number of existing private Companies than to create new ones. We have recently had the whole subject under our consideration. The existing Branch Line terms are quite out of date. If they are to serve the purpose for which they were originally intended, we should have to revise them on much more liberal lines, and with the approval of the Central Advisory Council we do not propose to undertake the revision. We think that the more economical and better course is for us to construct ourselves remunerative new lines. I do not think that there need be any fear that this policy will lead to a slowing down of new construction. In the Railway Board we have new projects under constant examination and the capital expenditure on the new projects included in Demand No. 7 is four times as great as all the capital raised in the last 30 years by Branch Line Companies. Nor do we propose to neglect projects which though they cannot be classed as remunerative may be required by Local Governments for administrative or other reasons. We are quite prepared to consider any such project, provided that the Local Government is prepared to guarantee it from proovincial revenues. Local Governments thoroughly approve of this new policy, and we are already constructing the Shoranur-Nilambur line on the basis of a guarantee from the Government of Madras and another in Burma—the Moulmein-Ye line—now approaching completion, and other projects are under examination.

TRAINING OF STAFF.

From the above survey of the activities of the railways both in improvement and development it will be apparent that the conduct of the railway business of the country will require in an increasing measure the services of a well trained and experienced staff possessed of technical knowledge and working ability. In fact the future success of railways in this country is bound up with the standard reached by railway staff of all grades in the performance of their duties. This is a matter which has given the Railway Board much anxious consideration, and we are now elaborating proposals for training railway staff in their current duties with a view to improving their efficiency and giving them the opportunity of rising to higher positions. This is a task which railways in other countries have not had to undertake, and although spasmodic efforts have been made in some countries to introduce improved and co-ordinated schemes of training, so far as I am aware no comprehensive scheme of training such as we are now contemplating has been put into force in any other country.

Briefly we are aiming at having on each of the State-managed railways a school at which all subordinate staff will receive courses of practical and theoretical training in their current duties of working trains. One such school is already in existence at Asansol and is equipped with models and instructing staff for the purpose. A very large number of the staff have already received instruction there. We hope eventually to have another such school on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and possibly one on the North-Western Railway. At the moment we are opening a school at Chandausi which will deal in the same way with the subordinate staff of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and North-Western Railway. It has been equipped with up-to-date models and appliances for teaching train working and with staff for instruction in transportation and other allied problems. Work will be commenced there on the 1st March when the first batch of staff will commence their instruction.

This school at Chandausi is, however, to have wider functions than the local schools on each railway. It will be the central school for the co-ordination of the work of the other schools and will also give course of training and refresher courses for officers of State railways and to some extent of Companies railways also. In addition it will take charge of the training of young probationary Traffic Officers whose practical training on the railways will be supplemented by courses of study at this school. The importance of giving these young officers a thorough grounding in the subject of transportation to enable them to make the best use of their time while under training is fully recognised, and we look for good results from this scheme.

As I have said we attach the greatest importance to the proper training of our staff in all branches and believe that only by carefully co-ordinated schemes of this nature we can ensure that our railway work with its manifold and complex problems can be properly handled in the future. The business of transportation and all that it carries with it on the technical side is becoming more and more complex as time goes on and it will be difficult to keep up with modern developments unless our staff are better equipped in knowledge and experience than they are at present.

ORGANISATION AND DECENTRALISATION.

Another aspect of the matter of railway management which arises out of the growing complexity of the problems of moving traffic is the necessity for improving our organisation for administration and executive work. I will not enter into details of the changes which we have made and are making in the internal organisation on State-managed railways, but would only indicate that as with the case of the organisation of the Railway Board our object is to achieve such measure of decentralization as is compatible with the preservation of responsibility. Both the Acworth and the Inchcape Committees urged us to decentralize power and responsibility to the Agents of the railways and thus enable them to carry on their work with freedom from interference from head-quarters. This policy we are steadily pursuing and have already made considerable delegation of power over and above the powers delegated previously. As far as possible all the details of management must be left to the Agents. It is only in this way that we can hope to be free to deal with the larger problems of financial and technical importance associated with the conduct of this huge business. If we fail in our task of maintaining the railways on a solvent footing while developing and improving them to the utmost extent possible it will be because we are forced to deal with details at head-quarters. So long as we can relegate the details to the Agents we have a good chance of successfully solving the larger problems. The magnitude of the task needs no exaggeration. It is perhaps some excuse for the length of time I have taken in dealing with the budget and I must apologise to the House if I have perhaps strayed somewhat from the strictly financial character of the contents of the papers which are now to be circulated.

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DISMAL OUTLOOK.

INTERNAL CONFLICT?

PT. MOTILAL'S OPPORTUNITY.

(From a Delhi Correspondent.)

It was in the fitness of things that in Raisina, the place for so many different schools of passing political whims, the Unity Conference was held. And to those who attended it and talked with the delegates to that Conference, nothing was more patent than the dreadful lack of unity, both communal and political. The cause of this lack of unity lay partly in the personal equations, as it were, of the leaders and partly in their personal predilections. Lala Lajpat Rai has joined had with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; it is not for me to say how long this strange unity with the Punjab and the U. P. leaders will last; those who know both of them so well are aware that they are fundamentally different in temperament and outlook and manner of speaking and method of organisation; but they are united, almost the one grappling the other to its soul with "whoops of steel", for the sake of the Hindu community.

Lalaji and Malaviyaji represent to-day the militant section of Hindu thought in Upper India. The orthodox Hindus say that they have been exploited by the Congress and its leaders in the past, in the name of unity and Swarajya, to truckle to the Muslims more than they were entitled to, judging from the proportion of their population. These Hindus recollect that they were taken to the slaughter-house, as it were, to the Lucknow Congress, to set the seal of their approval on the Lucknow Pact. The Lucknow Pact represents, according to Lalaji and Malaviyaji, the impossible and unacceptable maximum of political generosity on the part of the Hindus towards the Muslim minority. The Lucknow Pact was also a violation of the principle to which the Congress was pledged, namely, the communal representation and separate electorates were a national wrong. The orthodox Hindu leaders would correct the mistake of Lucknow and not perpetuate it. They would correct it now. The future is charged with great developments and therefore, they say, that we must finally settle this root question. Communal representation and national unity can never go together—this is the crux of their contention. They would give the Mussalmans what is their due from the population stand-point in each and every Province—nothing more and nothing less. That way alone they hope to root out the menace, as they feel it, of communal representation. To Lala Lajpat Rai the menace is real, because he comes a Province where the Muslims are in majority. Besides, his Province is so near to the Frontier. It has borne the brunt of every foreign invasion in India. The bitter memory persists. a

"RE-OPEN THE PACT"

There is another powerful section of Hindus who are politically-minded as distinct from the communally-inclined They are unwilling to reopen the Lucknow Pact themselves. They were willing and enthusiastic participants in the Lucknow Pact. They thought then and think now that a minority can be placated only by a generous gesture. The Lucknow Pact was a gesture of generosity. It appeased the Muslims—even the most suspicious among them. And they do not see why every effort should not be made by the leaders of both the Hindu communities not to reopen the Lucknow Pact. If, however, contend the Hindus who swear by the Pact, the Muslim leaders want to reopen the Pact and hope to bully the Hindus into greater surrender, the Hindu community will have no other alternative but to resume its pre-pact attitude and oppose both communal and excessive representation. These Hindus suspect the bona fides of the Muslim leaders who put forth the extravagant claim of extending the principle of communal representation even to the Public Services. It is a matter for deep shame and regret that one of the most intelligent and nationalistic of Muslim publicists who has begun lisping the language of communalism met an enthusiastic Non-Brahmin leader of the South and sought his support for the Muslim claim of communal and separate representation on an excessive scale and having secured the Muslim demands promised to stand by him when the Non-Brahmin turn came. And forsooth! this Muslim gentleman is not himself a believer in communal representation, but he aspires to retain his place in the community. The index of this Muslim madness is their tendency to join with the Non-Brahmins who, in the first place, are not a community distinguished from the Hindus as the Muslims secondly, are not a minority in any part of India but are an overwhelming majority.

THE SWARAJIST ATTITUDE

Pandit Motilal Nehru is the only leader of the Swaraj Party who has been collaborating with Mahatma Gandhi to solve the Muslim problem. Mr. Patel is indifferent, Mr. Das was absent. They keep their counsels mostly to themselves. The Unity Conference Committee has failed to find a basis of discussion as it was composed of conflicting mentalities. I doubt if it will meet again. If it does meet, as it only "adjourned," I wonder whether it can meet in a better, a less prejudiced, a more tolerant atmosphere breathing a spirit of compromise. Neither Lalaji nor Malaviyaji has any such illusion. They will traverse the country with the fiery cross and propose thus to clarify the atmosphere. It is understood that Mr. Jayakar in Bombay, Mr. Kelkar in Poona and last and perhaps most important of all, the astute Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar of Madras have come under the influence of Lala Lajpat Rai who, for the time, is overshadowing Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who, I believe, is willing to be overshadowed. Swami Shradhanand, having set the ball rolling enjoy the happy thought of a full-blooded fight without which, he frankly told Dr. Kitchlew, there can be no real unity. "We want the unity of the strong and not of the Hindu lamb and the Muslim lion" is the Swami's feeling which has proved intensely contagious even in the case of Mr. Satyamurti of Madras.

And it is difficult to imagine whether it is Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who has captured Lala Lajpat Rai or Lalaji who has in his tentacles the genius of the Madras Bar. However, suffice it to say that the prominent Swarajist leaders of the South do not seem to be wholly in agreement with the leaders of the North. There is a perfect agreement between Nehru and Das this side of the Vindyas as there is between Kelkar, Jaykar and Srinivasa Iyengar. But in the rank and file, here in the North, there is plenty of difference. Indeed, it is very staggering to think what is going to happen to Hindu-Muslim unity when the best of Hindu and Muslim workers, who went to jail in the Non-Co-operation days, are either in the camp of Lalji or Dr. Kitchlew. Dr. Kitchlew, himself a Nationalist, who has suffered for India and the Khilafat, is to-day at the head of what may be called "Muslim Sangathan." He is bitter in his references to Lala Lajpat Rai. And the gulf that yawns between the Hindus and the Muslims in the Punjab cannot, it seems, be bridged. Members of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly like Lala Dunichand of Ambala and Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya of the United Provinces, —to mention only one Swarajist name from the Punjab and the U.P.—are considerably shaken by the recent riots and unexpected Muslim demands almost to the same extent as Lalaji or Dr. Kitchlew.

THE SOLUTION.

The era that is opening before us is one of internal conflict. The Bureaucracy may go to sleep for another three or four years. The constitutional prattle for more reforms will not disturb it. Mrs. Besant is anxious to get the support of the people for her "Scheme". I am told she is so very anxious about it. But in her yesterday's speech, she failed to negotiate the Hindu-Muslim rocks on which even a brilliant "Scheme" may be dashed to pieces. Pandit Motilal Nehru is more energetic in his optimism than ever before. He has a following amongst the Hindus in his own Province. Every candidate, whom Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya backed at the last election, was defeated by the candidate of Pandit Nehru. And both the Pandits travelled long distances preaching their gospel. And Pandit Motilal has the additional advantage of enjoying Muslim confidence which Pandit Malaviya does not enjoy. I shall not be surprised if Pandit Motilal Nehru turns the present opportunity to the best national advantage. It is admitted by our Jinnahs and Mahomed Alis, even as by our Malaviyas and Lajpat Rais that separate electorates are an evil. Why not have a joint electorate for both the Hindus and the Muslams—this, I believe, is the feeling of Pandit Nehru and perhaps of Mahatma Gandhi. Separate electorates put a premium on communalism. Joint electorates encourage nationalism. The less communal Muslim has a better chance in a joint electorate even as the less fanatical Hindu. I understand that Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah has not yet seen his way to support joint electorates but I believe Maulana Mahomed Ali and his Big Brother are thinking hard on this point.—"The Hindu".

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MAJOR BELL ACQUITTED.

A DIVIDED VERDICT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Cuming passed orders in the case in which Major Bell was charged with shooting H. G. Keymer on 9th December last at Marden Street. The prosecution's case was that there was an altercation between Bell and Keymer over some money. On December 8th Bell left Calcutta for Ahmedabad but he broke the journey at Burdwan and returned to Calcutta. On the 9th he demanded his money back from Keymer.

This led to a quarrel in the course of which Bell shot Keymer causing serious injuries. The defence was that Keymer insulted Mrs. Bell and on receipt of a telephonic message from her at Burdwan he came to Calcutta and met Keymer. There was a quarrel and Keymer came out with a revolver. Bell snatched it from Keymer and fired in self-defence. The Jury unanimously found him not guilty of attempt to murder and of attempt to commit suicide. As regards the charge of causing grievous hurt the jury was divided in the proportion of five to four. His Lordship discharged the accused.—A. P.

BENGAL BUDGET.

MORE MONEY FOR POLICE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

In introducing the budget for 1925/26 in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day Hon. J Donald, Finance Member, said:—"We anticipate that we shall close the current year with a surplus of 38½ lakhs.

Proceeding Mr. Donald said "In this connection I should like to quote some figures to indicate the result of our excise policy—a policy which has been a restriction of facilities for supply consistently with adequate control and safeguards against illicit traffic. Opium is rather a prominent question at the present time. In 1913-14 its consumption in Bengal amounted to 68,495 seers. In 1923-24 the figure was 39,917 seers in Calcutta itself. In the same period the consumption has been reduced from 21,268 seers to 12,000 seers. These are striking figures which we attribute to the policy consistently followed in reducing the facilities for supply in restricting limits of possession and keeping up the price. It is interesting in this connection to note that many of our local advisory boards show a marked disinclination towards reducing the facilities for obtaining opium and direct their activities more towards abolishing ganja and country spirit shops and I may mention that we have at present under consideration a Bill in regard to opium smoking of a very drastic character which we propose to put before the Council at an early date.

The figures relating to country spirit and ganja are no less striking. The consumption of country spirit in 1913-14 was 822,971 gallons and in 1923-24 621,183—a decrease of 200,000 gallons. The consumption of ganja fell from 118,449 sers in 1913-14 to 66,619 seers in 1923-24.

Another feature of some interest in this department is the extended manufacture of commercial alcohol. This is very satisfactory in view of the severe competition of imported commercial spirit.

Another main increase we anticipate in our revenues comes from Stamps. Trade conditions are improving and we should secure more benefit from our enhanced taxation. In the coming year we expect also to get an increased assignment from the Government of India in respect of the unified stamps. The present assignment does not adequately express the revenue really due to the Government of Bengal from the sale of such stamps for provincial transactions. I do not think we shall be far wrong in expecting an increase of Rs. 10 lakhs over the figure for the current year.

Mr. Donald added:—"The proposals for expenditure for which provision has been inserted in the budget contemplate an expenditure of Rs. 11,44,11,000, which is 126 lakhs beyond the revised estimate of the current year and about Rs. 89 lakhs over and above our revenue. These figures may astonish the Council.

POLICE BUDGET.

The police budget, the Finance Member said, was about Rs. 3 lakhs in excess of the revised estimate of the current year. The additional expenditure was due partly to the increase in pay, consequent on the report of the Lee Commission, and partly to a rather larger provision for travelling allowance, but chiefly to the increased expenditure required for the additional temporary establishment which it was found necessary to entertain to deal with the great increase in work that resulted from activities of the Revolutionary Party.

MR. DAS'S SCHEME.

Continuing, he said that the Council would doubtless be more interested in seeing what was to be done in the Transferred Departments. His Excellency had no Ministers to advise him and he had to proceed cautiously realising that Ministers might again be appointed and be responsible with him for the administration in 1925-26 of funds provided for the Transferred Subjects. The Council will remember that last year Mr. Das put forward a constructive proposal of development and they were subsequently informed that I was in touch with him over one particular proposal. That proposal had reference to public health, the establishment of local authorities in districts, primarily district boards. The proposal was in its essentials on lines which were worked out some time ago by our Director of Public Health. I at once put Dr. Bentley on to Mr. Das's suggested scheme and when members of the Council look into the budget they will find under the head of Public Health a sum of Rs. 1,25,000—a recurring item for subsidies to district boards for the creation of public health organisations.

"I have mentioned this particular question of public health organisations here as a separate item as an indication that we are not slow—although the working-out may be a slow process—to consider proposals which are put before us by members of this Council. That we are not unmindful of the Transferred Departments and are fully anxious to do what we can to meet their wants will be evidenced from various schemes for which we have made provision. May I here interject that of the new expenditure proposed 9 lakhs is recurring and the balance non-recurring. We cannot provide more recurring expenditure until the remission of our annual contribution is assured. It may be difficult to meet even this expenditure if we have to pay our contribution and the matter may demand re-examination Now, with two trifling exceptions, the whole of this recurring expenditure is for the benefit of the Transferred Departments. If we take the expenditure for the year 1925-26 only, the figures are as follow:—Reserved Rs. 26 lakhs, Transferred Rs. 29 1/2 lakhs or excluding civil works Reserved Rs. 7 lakhs and Transferred Rs. 17 1/2 lakhs. On these figures we may, I think, claim credit that Government have been attending to the needs of the Transferred Departments.—A.P.

U. P. EDUCATION EXHIBITION.

NEW ERA IN INDIAN ART.

AGRA, Feb. 21.

The United Provinces Education Exhibition was opened last evening by Hon. Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Minister of Education, in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly of educationists and leading European and Indian residents.

In welcoming Hon. Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Mr Tinker, Chairman of the Organising Committee, said that education had become dynamic and they had reached a stage when the child enjoyed going to school. Some of the results of educational methods now in vogue in England were to be seen in the exhibition.

The Hon. Minister in declaring the exhibition open said:—"In the public elementary schools in England it has often been said that what we do and how we do it depends upon the aim we have in view. The Board of Education in London, upon whom rests ultimately the responsibility for the efficient working of schools in England, defines the purpose of a public elementary school as the formation and strengthening of character, the development of intelligence and the helping of boys and girls to fit themselves for life practically as well as intellectually. You will be able to see for yourselves in the Exhibition what is being done in schools in England to carry out this aim. Those who know are firm in the opinion that the work in different subjects is done and better done than was formerly the case. There is every evidence of 'aliveness' and of independent thinking. Too often is it said in India and not without truth, that the education given does not adequately fit people for life, that our schools, at any rate in the past, have been inclined to prepare their pupils too exclusively for office work only and that the development of intelligence and thinking power have not been the primary aims in view. Much lies with the teachers and a great burden of responsibility is laid upon them. If we consider that the purpose of education, as I have quoted it to you, is suitable for adoption in our schools you will agree with me when I say that many of the traditional methods must be discarded and teachers must consider and develop new methods of teaching Of the many interesting features of the Exhibition I have time to refer to two or three only of those which attracted my attention. The drawing at once attracts attention to itself from its variation and excellence and many specimens are really on an artistic plane. It is only recently that we have been making an attempt to put Indian art on a stronger footing in these provinces and to do something to encourage the development of a new era in Indian art. What we see here should encourage us. Again the variety of handwork is noticeable and is clearly seen to be related to he pupil's interests and surroundings whether it be in making a toy, model of an aeroplane, a workable wireless set or something for children's wear. I may mention one other example. One cannot help but be struck by the evidences of thought and care given to the teaching of English especially in its lower stages.—A.P.

TELEPHONE BETWEEN DELHI AND BOMBAY.

FREE SERVICE FOR A WEEK.

The Telegraph Department have completed the telephone trunk connection between Bombay and Delhi which was thrown open to the public yesterday. To advertise the service and to give the public ample opportunity to test its utility the telegraph authorities have decided to throw open the trunks between Bombay and Delhi to the public free of all cost till the 28th instant. The hours of service are from 8-30 to 10-30 in the mornings and between 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock in the afternoons.

BOMBAY RENT ACT.

POSITION OF TENANTS OF STABLES.

Suit No. 2158 of 1925.

(In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.)

Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Narayandas Gopaldas ..... Defendant.

The plaintiff sought to eject the defendant in this suit from a stable in the plaintiff's house; the portion occupied by the defendant, consisted of a stall, a coach-house and a separate room for the coachmen to reside in; the defendant's contention was that he could not be evicted under the provisions of the Bombay Rent Act as his coachman was residing on the premises.

His Honour the learned Third Judge in the course of the judgment held that the coachmen's residence in the stable was a mere appendage to the real and primary use of the premises as a stable for the horse and the carriage and that the defendant was not therefore entitled to the protection of the Rent Act. The defendant was therefore ordered to vacate the premises.

Mr. Gulamali G. Merchant appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. A. S. Davar appeared for the defendant.

A. I. SHIA CONFERENCE.

In consultation with the Reception Committee, Bombay, the Central Standing Committee, Shia Conference Lucknow elected Khan Bahadur Nawab Sarfaraz Husain Khan, M.L.A., Patna, President of the Coming Sessions to be held in Bombay on 9th, 10th and 11th March.

STUDENTS' INFORMATION BUREAUX.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The "Gazette of India" publishes the Government of India's despatch on the Lytton Committee's Report on the Indian students and the Secretary of State's reply thereto. The Government of India's despatch is dated 18th September 1924 while the Secretary of State's reply is dated 8th January 1925. It will be remembered that the Lytton Committee conducted its enquiry in 1921-22 and its operations had to be abruptly come to an end on account of the rejection by the Legislative Assembly of the demand for its expenditure. The Universities' Conference was held in Simla ealy last summer, when Sir Narasimha Sarma was the Education Member. The despatch refers only to some of the recommendations made by the Committee, while further communications would be made later in regard to other portions of the report, which are still under consideration. The despatch was written in the light of discussions held at the Universities' Conference.

GOVT'S REPRESENTATION.

It will be observed, says the despatch, that we (Government of India) do not, indeed the Committee itself did not, propose any radical alterations in the existing arrangements on two points, namely direct correspondence between the University Students Information Bureau (if established in India) and the British Universities and award of grants to private agencies in England. We await further information before arriving at a decision. The Government of India are of opinion that the Indian Students' Department of the High Commissioner must be retained, but in order to remove the prejudice, it should subject to such organisation as may be necessary to assure more neutral title such as Education Department of the High Commissioner's office. Government recommend the adoption of recommendation for the establishment of University Bureaux in India in place of provincial advisory committees and that the Government of Burma may be allowed to retain with such remodelling as may be necessary Burma branch of the Burma Society. Further it should be optional for the Osmania and Mysore Universities to participate or not in this scheme as they please. Government of India suggest that these bureaux be called University Students' Information Bureaux. Students not connected with an Indian University may in accordance with the recommendations of the committee be allowed to make direct application to any British University. Government agree that the work required of a central agency in England could continue to be best performed by the Education branch of the High Commissioner's office. This conclusion is supported by the decision of the Universities' Conference. British Universities should be consulted as to their willingness to correspond direct with University students' information Bureaux on the subject of admission of their students. The proposal of the committee that a system of grants in aid be introduced to afford financial assistance to the unofficial organisations in Great Britain for the benefit of Indian students is generally approved in principle in India. But this question can suitably be discussed by the Conference to be held as suggested by the Committee in para 95. Government of India, however, express doubt whether any liberal response may be expected from the local Governments to applications for grants in aid. As regards the Indian students in other European countries, in United States of America and in Japan, Government of India are in favour of empowering the Bureaux to correspond direct with Consuls General.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

The Secretary of State agrees with all the recommendations of the Government of India with the exception of the proposal that the University Students' Information Bureau be empowered to correspond direct with the Consuls General abroad and says further communication would be addressed to the Government of India on this subject as Students' Department is already in touch with the majority of organisations, which should be invited to send representatives to conference suggested by the committee. The Secretary of State is of opinion that it would be more convenient for this conference to be convened by the High Commissioner hismself.

AHMEDABAD SCHOOL BOARD.

A CONTESTED ELECTION.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21.

Elections for the members of the School Board of the Ahmedabad municipality under the new Primary Education Act will take place in the Gandhi Hall on 17th March. There will be four ordinary members, one educational expert, one lady, one representative of Mahomedans, one representative of the backward classes and one representative of the untouchables. All these members will be elected by the present municipal councillors. There are three candidates for the seat of the educational expert, Mr. Balvantrai Thakor, Joint Principal of the Proprietary High School, Mr. Jeychand Dalal, retired Head Master of the R. C. High School and Mr. Keshushru Bala, retired Principal of the P. R. training college. There are three candidates for the seat of the lady member, four candidates for the seat of the representative of Mahomedans, three candidates for the seat of the representative of the backward classes and two candidates for the seat of representative of untouchables. The election promises to be lively and the result will be declared on the same day.—A.P.

"A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH."

REDUCTION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

Madras, Feb. 21.

Speaking at the Gokhale Anniversary, the Raja of Pannagal referring to the provincial contributions said: "Besides inter-racial and inter-communal jealousies we have inter-provincial jealousies. We have, for instance, the question of the reduction of provincial contributions *versus* removal of cotton excise duty just now engaging the attention of the Indian Assembly. This is really a question between Madras etc, and Bombay. What is our position now in Madras? Our finances are in a deplorable state. With a heavy contribution to the Central Government we in Madras are altogether unable to make both ends meet. We have had to budget cutting down all the schemes of expansion in nation-building departments and yet with a deficit of nearly a crore of rupees, to us the question is really one of life and death. When such questions come up for consideration men like Gokhale alone could take a detached view and fight for absolute justice. He appealed to the members of the Legislative Assembly to exert themselves to get provincial contributions reduced even before cotton excise duty was removed.—A.P.

COTTON CROP.

The following is the final Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1924-25.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1922-23 the area under Cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 26.8 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(Estimates up to 1st February 1925.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency Proper ...	4,767,000	2 386,00
Sind	346,000	11,000
Total ...	5,113 000	2,397,000

Grand Total ..... 7,510,000 acres.

This area is 10.6 and 21-2 per cent. respectively over the area of the previous year and the decennial average at same date.

The area now returned when compared with that reported in December last shows an increase of nearly eight lakhs of acres. This is due mainly to the receipt of fuller information from many parts and to corrections in the areas previously reported. Except in the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara in the Deccan, in parts of North Gujarat and in some of the Deccan States where the area was somewhat curtailed owing to the precarious rains at the time of sowing, the area under cotton advanced nearly everywhere in the Bombay Presidency due to the impetus of high prices obtained by the crop in the market and the suitability of rainfall and weather conditions when the seed was put in the ground. In Sind, owing to the late inundation of the river, the area showed a slight decline in the district of Hyderabad but nearly everywhere else the area remained either stationary or slightly expanded, the net result being a rise of nearly four thousand acres over the previous year, for Sind as a whole.

Season.—The season under review has rather been a peculiar one for the crop. The early rains of June and July which afford moisture for sowing were so deficient almost all over the cotton tracts that the sowing had to be confined only to the more favourable situations and except in the canal areas and perhaps in Khandesh, the condition of the crop in the beginning was poor nearly everywhere. The rains, however, started in earnest from about the middle of August and continued right into September and being both well spread and copious they removed all apprehensions regarding the well-being of the crop. In fact these rains were so opportune and beneficial that they seemed to be the turning point in the fortunes of the season and about the end of September the outlook was so bright that it was thought that the crop was enjoying one of the best seasons experienced during recent years. But from the latter half of October the rains were either very deficient or totally absent with the result that the crop suffered nearly everywhere especially in many parts of North Gujarat and the eastern portions of the Deccan and Karnatak. To add to this, there was very severe cold at the end of the third week of January which further affected the crop prejudicially over most of the area, reducing it in outturn. Thus the season which had raised very high hopes at one time about the yield of the crop, proved in the long run only a moderate one, being marred by absence or deficiency of the later rains and the severe cold in January and it is feared that the crop will return much less than the normal almost everywhere. In Sind also the crop did not escape the damage it suffered in the Presidency from severe cold. There was a severe frost here (Sind) in the third week of January which told seriously on the development of the crop and it is reported that the damage to the crop, on this account, will be considerable.

Outturn.—As a result of the seasonal conditions described above the crop in North Gujarath is expected to yield between sixty and seventy per cent. of the normal while the crop in South Gujarat may yield from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the crop may be estimated to yield from sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the normal in the North and West but in the East it is feared that the yield will vary only between thirty-five and fifty per cent. In the Karnatak the crop in the West is comparatively fair and may yield from sixty to seventy per cent. but in the East the yield will hardly exceed fifty per cent. In Sind the crop is expected to yield about sixty-five per cent. of the normal in most parts and in some places a yield of seventy-five per cent. of the normal seems possible.

The total outturn works out as under:—

	British Districts. Bales.	Native States. Bales.
Presidency Proper ...	880,000	556 000
Sind	100 000	3 000
Total	980 000	559 000

Grand Total ... 1,539,000 bales.

This outturn is 27.1 and 19.9 per cent. over the outturn of the last year and the decennial average, respectively.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

LORD LYTTON'S CONVOCATION SPEECH.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Speaking at the Convocation of the Calcutta University this afternoon His Excellency Lord Lytton, Chancellor, said that one of the great questions facing them was the future of that school of advanced studies which was somewhat inadequately named Post-graduate Department. The primary necessity was its stabilisation. They must examine and ascertain what measures were necessary to reorganise it so far as it needed reorganisation and to plant its foundations firm and deep in the rock of financial stability. In pursuance of a suggestion which he had made a committee had since been sitting and he was well aware that its labours had been herculean. He had no idea what the findings of that committee would be, but whatever they might be he would like to stress what appeared to him to be the essential necessities of the position. First, all avoidable waste must be eliminated. Secondly, nothing must be allowed in any way to impair the importance of the department as the centre of advanced teaching and research. Thirdly the colleges should be associated as much as possible in advanced work not merely in the interest of economy but in the interest of the intellectual life of the Colleges themselves. His Excellency said; "It is no gain but definite loss if by being entirely divorced from any share in advanced University work, your associated Colleges gradually become intellectually impoverished so that their students for the B. A. Degree cease to have advantage of the stimulus which comes from contact with first rate minds. Lastly, let me repeat the assurance which I gave you last year. Government will give you whatever financial assistance may be necessary to secure permanence of this important department of the University. We have made a tentative provision of two lakhs in this year's budget as soon as your essential needs have been ascertained and agreed upon, we hope to be able to fix a suitable annual grant."

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Referring to the matriculation examination the Governor said he was glad to know that the reduction of the age limit to 15 was on the whole generally welcomed as a necessity even if, perhaps, as a regrettable necessity but he was even more glad to know that it was hoped in the next few months to raise the standard of the matriculation examination. That was an urgent need from all that he had heard and when reform had been effected it might be possible still further to reduce the age-limit for the matriculation examination or even to abolish it altogether. The subject of the introduction of teaching and examination through the medium of the vernacular introduced another debatable subject but they had the authority of the Sadler Commission for making at least some change in the present system and His Excellency trusted that they would come to a decision which both Hindus and Moslems could accept without demur so that Government might find it a simple matter to pass orders on their recommendation.—A. P.

3 1/2 PER CENT LOANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The holders of 3 1/2 per cent. Government loans have a real and just grievance, because by borrowing money at a higher rate of interest and stipulating to pay in cash on a fixed date, have greatly reduced the 3 1/2 per cent. notes for which Government is in justice bound to compensate the holders of 3 1/2 per cent. notes. The best way to do so, is to pay off, at least those who purchased them before the time, the Government borrowed money at a higher rate than 3 1/2 per cent. Surely a Government that can find money to give increased emoluments to the Civil Service which is the most highly paid Service in the world, ought to compensate those loan holders first; and I hope at budget time some Nationalist members, will raise this question of compensating 3 1/2 per cent. holders, many of whom are widows, orphans, minors, old and infirm persons, and charitable institutions, both public and private.—Yours, etc.

PARSI.

February, 19.

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AMATEUR

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CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES

73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
"Agfa" photo House.

"AXE IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the day the "Bombay Chronicle" as a public organ exposed communal bias of the late Madrasi Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Bombay City Improvement Trust and after his retirement, the late Secretary's Madrasi proteges have been now and then raising a hue and cry in the columns of local papers against some of the most able and trusted officers of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

The public are not much concerned with the sorry plight or otherwise of old servants of the Trust who may be forced to retire through the adverse influence of such unscrupulous agitation on the grounds of age limit but when it is deliberately sought frequently to misrepresent the case of a particular Indian Officer whose appointment the Madrasis resent as he has succeeded their Madrasi patron, in the interest of fair play the following facts I believe will receive publicity in the columns of your popular paper.

It is a pity that even some of our level-headed nationalist leaders have been biased against the employment of able Indian Government officers in local bodies on the spurious plea of their employment being more costly which as will be seen from the following is not really the case. It is the representation of half and distorted truths which has created such a false impression on the minds of even fair minded public men.

If a Government officer drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month is employed by a local body like the Bombay Municipality or the Improvement Trust no doubt that public body has to contribute Rs. 250/- per month to the Government for the pension of that Government officer whose services are lent but this fact does not prove that that body is thereby a loser to the extent of Rs. 250/- per month as will be shown below.

The Bombay Municipality or the Improvement Trust contributes per year Rs. 1,000/- being one month's salary towards the Provident Fund of its non-Government officers whereas no such contribution to the Provident Fund is to be made for a Government officer employed by it.

The local body further contributes Rs. 1000 per year towards one month's privilege leave on full pay of a non-Government officer in its employment and an additional sum of Rs. 1,000/- per year for two months' furlough on half pay whereas a Government officer employed by it gets neither privilege leave on full pay nor furlough on half pay. It will be seen from these facts that the contribution of Rs. 3,000/- per year made towards the pension of a Government Officer employed by a public body corresponds to the total contribution per year viz., 3,000 contributed by that body towards the Provident Fund, Privilege Leave and Furlough of its non-Government officers, and thus the parrot-cry of costliness of employment of Government officers is hollow and absurd. Such a cry is either inspired by malice or ignorance of facts and public men would be well to study the pros and cons of such cases before taking up cudgels against any one simply because he happened to be in Government service. Greater is the pity that Indians stand in the way of advancement of competent Indians with all the fine talk of Indianization of public services and have moreover no scruples to misrepresent and distort facts in order to harm their own countrymen.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR PLAY."

PATHAN SHYLOCKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Among the numerous evils the citizens of Bombay are labouring under, such as Races, Cotton Futures, High Rents, Drink etc., etc., the money lender has been a veritable source of ruin to many a family, much worse is the cruel Pathan with his club. No security, no Promisory note is necessary to borrow any amounts from Pathans. Whether it is 10, 20, or 100 Rupees to be lent, whether it is to a youth or grown up man, a loafer or a respectable family man, it does not matter much for him, for he is sure that his club will fetch his money back with the interest that he invariably charges at 4 annas per rupee per month. There are thousands of such Pathans who are sapping the very blood of the poor, Mill worker, Municipal sweeper and such other poor folk. Still the representatives of the people either in the Municipal Council or in the Legislative Council have not taken any notice of such growing evil. The Social Service League in spite of its many sided activities should take this in hand immediately, collect statistics, and make out a strong case for the Councillors to move in the Local Council. It is high time that drastic legislation was introduced either to extradite dangerous Pathans from the Island of Bombay to their own *muluk*, or restrict them from taking interest of more than 1 anna in the rupee per month, which in itself is more than reasonable.

For the information of the public, I give below the state of a young educated man working in one of the Fort Offices, and earning Rs. 76 per month, who will be ruined hopelessly unless some outside help is rendered immediately.

Monthly salary Rs. 76.

Amounts due to:—

Bombay Pathan "A"	Rs. 21
Bombay Pathan "B"	,, 21
Bombay Pathan "C"	,, 15
Bombay Pathan "D"	,, 18
Santa Cruz Pathan "E"	,, 140
Santa Cruz Pathan "F"	,, 15
	Rs. 230

Interest on the above at annas 4 per month comes to Rs. 57/8 p.m.

After paying the above interest per month he has to borrow additional sums for his maintenance. The question of paying back the debts can never be thought of. How many, still poorer labourers are suffering under the yoke of Pathans, Heaven knows. I therefore earnestly appeal to the people's representatives in the Council, and other public bodies to take note of such a growing evil, and find adequate remedies to stop such unreasonable money lending altogether.—Yours, etc.

C. V. RUNJIAH.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

Important information regarding the publication and discussion of the Reforms Enquiry Committee's report was given in the Assembly to-day. Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao asked.

(a) In view of the fact that the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee was submitted to Government more than 2 months ago will Government be pleased to state reasons for delay in its publication?

(b) Is it a fact that this Assembly adopted on 4th February 1921 a resolution which was accepted by Government that as far as practicable steps be taken to ensure that no action, Administrative or Legislative, be taken on the reports of the Commissions or Committees appointed by the Secretary of State for India or the Government of India until an opportunity shall have been given by the Government to Indian Legislature to express its opinion, will the Government be pleased not to take any action on the Reforms Enquiry report till this House has been afforded an opportunity to express its views on this report?

(c) Has the Government of India come to any decision in regard to various matters dealt with in the report and has the report been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India in Council with or without an expression of opinion of the Government of India on the recommendations made in the report?

(d) In view of the statement made by Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman in this House that the report will be published in a few weeks and that an opportunity will be given to this House to discuss the report, will Government be pleased to state when this opportunity will be afforded?

(e) Is Government aware that if the report is published at the fag end of the session, there will be no time for the adequate discussion of the report and that the discussion of the report will have to be postponed till the September Session and will Government be pleased to order the publication of the report without any further delay?

(f) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the announcement made in the press on 13th instant, that Lord Olivier has given notice of a motion about the enquiry made by the Reforms Enquiry Committee in regard to the working of the Indian Constitution and will Government be pleased to afford all facilities for an expression of opinion by this House on the report before the matter is discussed in Parliament?

HOME MEMBER'S ANSWERS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied :—

(a) Final copies, of the Report and appendices were received by the Government of India on 15th December 1924. The time since then has been mainly occupied by the work of printing the report and its appendices. It has also been necessary to make arrangements for their publication simultaneously or nearly as possible simultaneously in India and in England.

(b) A resolution in terms quoted by the Hon. Member was adopted by the Assembly on 24th February 1921. Without committing themselves in regard to action on any minor recommendations which may be contained in the report the Government of India propose to give effect to the terms of that resolution in regard to the main recommendations in the report now in question.

(c) Reply to the first part of this question is in the negative. The report was forwarded to the Secretary of State without any expression of opinion.

(d) and (e) I am unable to say at present when this House will be given an opportunity to discuss the report. I may inform the Hon. Member, however, that it will be published in India on 9th March. Thereafter and before any discussion takes place. I presume Hon. Members will wish to consider the recommendations contained in it. The Government of India, I may add, have not yet come to provisional conclusions upon those recommendations.

(f) Government have seen the announcement. Though they are able to some extent to arrange the course of business in this House, the Government of India have no control over the course of business in Parliament and I am therefore unable to give such an undertaking as is asked for.

SANITATION IN CHAWLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to acknowledge your kindness, in publishing my letter about insanitation in chawls. I am very much pleased to find that Dr. Sandilands deputed two officials, to enquire into the matter on the spot and our flush system in working better than before. I wish this fact to be widely circulated, so that others may bring such matters to the notice of the officer named above in order to obtain ready redress.—Your, etc.

A. C. MUKERJEE.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

EXCISE REVENUES.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 20.

Mr. T. Gibbs, Excise Commissioner, United Provinces and Mr. A. A. Waugh, who for a period officiated as Excise Commissioner, appeared before the Taxation Enquiry Committee to-day to give their evidences. Both the witnesses restricted their replies to matters pertaining to excise.

Mr. Gibb stated that almost every district in the United Provinces possessed a natural material for the production of illicit spirit and that being so in his opinion any scheme of prohibition would be doomed to failure. He said poppy was cultivated at present in 29 districts. It would be better in the opinion of witness to do away with cultivation in many districts and restrict it to a compact area. This would control smuggling to some extent.

Replying to Sir Charles Todhunter, Mr. Gibb said after 31 years' experience it was his sad conclusion whoever went in to liquor trade as a wholesale or retail vendor went for profit.

In reply to further questions Mr. Gibb said it was unsafe to keep low paid excise staff.

Mr. Waugh thought reduction in number of licenses had gone too far. In villages there was on an average one shop for retail vendor in area of 60 to 100 square miles. The vendor was a monopolist and often made undue profit. There was sometimes great congestion in retail liquor shops. Mr Waugh advocated Government monopoly of ganja.

TAXATION IN U. P.

The only other witness examined by the Committee to-day was Mr. E. A. H. Blunt, Financial Secretary to the Government of United Provinces. Mr. Blunt submitted an extremely comprehensive and interesting note on the system of taxation in the United Provinces indicating what appeared to him its principal defects. Mr. Blunt dealt at length with the distribution of taxation between town and country. From budget figures he came to conclusion that percentage of payment by rural population to total receipts from taxation could not be less than 80 per cent. In the circumstances it was natural that the Council, majority of whose members represent rural interests, were in determined opposition to impose any further taxation as that would increase present burden of agriculturists. This was a factor which Government had to take into account when they were considering new measures of taxation. The main defect of the existing system of taxation was its lack of elasticity. Mr. Blunt thought the succession duties would be difficult to improve and to collect. A legacy duty would perhaps be workable. In his opinion tax on betel leaf or tobacco would be very unpopular. A fee on compulsory marriage registration was favoured by the witness.

The Committee will meet again to-morrow.—A. P.

DISTRICT BOARDS AND LOCAL TAXES

LUCKNOW, Feb. 21.

Mr. A. W. Pim, Commissioner, Allahabad Division, and Mr. G. B. Muir, Secretary to United Provinces Government, Municipal and local self-Government departments, appeared before the Taxation Enquiry Committee to-day.

With regard to the levy of taxes by local bodies Mr. Pim was of opinion that wide scope for taxation should be given to local bodies so long as they did not involve restrictions on general trade or encroach on the imperial or provincial fields of taxation. Replying to further questions Mr. Pim stated that octroi was preferred to direct taxation on the following grounds (1) want of elasticity and inability to cover expenditure by direct taxation, (2) great unpopularity of any direct taxation measure, (3) incapacity of local boards to make equitable and adequate assessments, (4) difficulty of collection of direct taxes.

Mr. Muir who had submitted a long note on local taxation stated there was as yet no real local taxation in rural areas. He maintained there was an absence of scientific basis to the rates of indirect local taxes such as octroi and terminal tax. The witness further stated that whatever might in theory and practice be the defects of octroi it was a tax well suited to the genius of the people. For many years to come octroi would remain the chief municipal tax of the province. Mr. Muir was pessimistic about the future of the district boards. He thought for some time to come Government would be forced constantly to go to the aid of district boards to balance their budgets. The budget of hardly any board balanced on the right side. Hospitals were starved and roads were going to bits. It appeared to the witness there was deep-rooted dislike of direct taxation, instinctive rather than reasoning.

Sir Percy Thompson wanted to know if, in the opinion of the witness, district boards had too many functions to discharge.

Witness in reply said he feared to some extent it was so.

Replying to Mr. Paranjpye, Mr. Muir said it would be a relief to district boards if some of their responsbilites were taken away from them.

The Committee will meet again on Monday.—A.P.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught played golf at the Mingaladon Golf Club yesterday afternoon accompanied by Captain Batty, Captain and Mrs. Gamble and Major Hardy. There was a dinner party at Government House followed by a small dance for which a few people came in after dinner.—A.P.

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Woman, by its grace and beauty, Man, by its performance and value, and both by its comfort and general excellence.

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It was in a Wolseley that Major Forbes Leith undertook and completed the strenuous journey from Leeds to Quetta.

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PEARL FISHERY.

PROMISING PROSPECTS.

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

A press communique says that a recent inspection carried out by the superintendent of the pearl and chank fisheries at Tuticorin in 1924 has shown that almost all the beds are heavily stocked with oysters and that the general condition and growth of oysters have continued to be very satisfactory. Prospects of remunerative fishery working in 1926 are therefore promising.—A. P.

6TH INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL FAIR OF BRUSSELS.

The Brussels Sixth Official International Commercial Fair will be held from March 25th to April 8th, 1925.

It may be interesting to recall on this occasion the ever increase number of exhibitors and the constant extension of the area occupied by the Fair. The first fair which took place in 1920 consisted of 1602 exhibitors grouped on a space of 19,950 square metres: in 1924 these figures rose to 2,804 exhibitors, 934 of whom were foreigners, on an area of 42,200 square metres.

By participating to the Fair, the various foreign countries represented, brought to the Belgian trade and industry the raw materials and products marketable in Belgium and neighbouring countries. The buyer finds assembled in one place all the specialities forming the characteristic of the Belgian Industry and can thus in the shortest possible time compare prices and qualities of the goods exhibited.

The producer and the buyer have thus a great interest in participating and visiting the Fair.

JURY SYSTEM IN CORONER'S COURT.

POLICE SURGEON ADVOCATES ABOLITION.

In a volume just published entitled "Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence" Dr. William Nunan, M.D., the Police Surgeon of Bombay, who is the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases at the Grant Medical College, Bombay contributes his opinion as a medical man and as a medical jurist on a number of problems of public interest. He advocates the abolition of the jury system in the Coroner's Courts in India. He considers juries usually take but small interest in the cases before them and that it is a waste of time to summon them as they almost invariably agree with the Coroner's view. A chapter is devoted to the certification of the insane, a subject which has been very much in the public mind of late. The present system is adversely criticised. In another part of the volume, particular stress is laid on the importance of medical evidence in cases of infanticide. Dr. Nunan suggests the appointment of medical assessors or Referees to explain to the jurors the significance of the technical points brought out in the examination and cross-examination by non-medical lawyers.—A.P.

INDIAN RICE TO RUSSIA.

PRICES HARDENED IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

The reported decision of the Soviet Government to authorise the import to Russia of a large quantity of Indian rice was a factor for the further hardening of prices in the Rangoon rice market to-day.—A.P.

SHMENT OF SUPREME COURT.

SIR HARI SINGH GOUR'S RESOLUTION

The following is the text of Sir Hari Singh Gour's on the resolution for establishing Supreme Court:—

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour: The history of my Resolution for the establishment of a Supreme Court for India is a follows:—

On the 26th March, 1921, I moved a Resolution in the Assembly for the establishment of the Supreme Court in India. Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was then the Law Member and he on behalf of the Government moved an amendment to my Resolution to the effect that the Government would elicit public opinion on the desirability of a Supreme Court in India. This amendment was unanimously agreed to. The Government circularised the Provinces and opinion were collected. On the 23rd September 1922, I renewed my Resolution in the Assembly whereupon Sir William Vincent, the Home Member announced that the Government had come to no decision and wanted time as the opinions had been received rather late and were under examination by Government. I then wanted to withdraw my motion, but on technical grounds this was not permitted, and my motion was rejected. On the 5th February, 1924, I interpellated the Government upon their decision on the subject, whereupon Sir Malcolm Hailey gave a reply to the effect that the Government did not consider the time opportune for moving in the matter, and intimated three grounds in support of the Government's position—

1. That there was no identify of opinion.

2. That there would be difficulty in securing proper personnel.

3. The question of finance.

MEETING FOR SUPREME COURT.

The necessity for the establishment of a Supreme Court for India was strongly pressed upon the Government by Mr. Eardley Norton who heatly welcomed the proposal for the improvement of our Judicial system and disposed of two of the three objections raised by Government in the following words:—

"I wish, Sir, to say just a few words in regard to this motion. For my part I welcome it, and I welcome it because I look upon it as further manifestation of the assertion of that nationalism which it was the object of these reforms to foster and to encourage. There are many objects which have been removed by legislation from our control, upon which an embargo has been placed, such, for instance, as the ecclesiastical, the military and the political departments. They are at present outside our jurisdiction though I hope that in the years to come my Honourable colleagues in this House will lay their profane hands as well upon those sacred arks. But, at present, the motion with regard to the supreme court deals with a subject over which we have particular jurisdiction, namely over law and legals, tribunals, and I think, that it would be idle to assert that if this country is in time to clothe itself with the full powers, privileges and responsibilities of a country entitled to self-government it would be idle, I say to assert, that it shall not possess the right to have its own Supreme Court or final Court of both civil and criminal appeal established in India. That there is plenty of legal intelligence in this country, both Indian and English, of that I am satisfied. More than once the Privy Council have openly complimented the Indian Judges in this country, from the time of the late Mr. Justice Mahmood of Allahabad down to recent days upon the possession of legal and judicial intelligence not inferior to their own. And I have no doubt whatever, that if and when this Supreme Court comes into existence, we shall find plenty of indigenous talent, English and Indian, to discharge with intellectual credit the grave and varied functions of an accomplished Court of final jurisdiction. Some of us, admit, have at times felt some little doubt as to whther, if this court were to be mannd by a purely Indian element, it could own that complete power of self-detachment and impartially and inamenability of collateral and outside influences which almost invariably exist at Home. I am one of those, however, who believe that if these qualities do not exist here at present—(a question which I do not wish to enter now)—I am one of those who believe that these indispensable virtues will also be acquired in the fulness of time, that Indians in this country will find themselves hardening into the same standard of morality as elsewhere and be as immune from accessibility and extraneous considerations and influences as we claim ourselves to be. Of that I have little doubt. They only want time. They want a more comprehensive, a more courteous, a more friendly and thrustful treatment by Englishmen to make them feel that the absence of moral backbone is not an inherent and lasting disqualifications to their fitness for the highest office. If they do not possess this particular class of virtue, there is no reason to suppose that they will not acquire it at a further stage of their political education. I I think they will."

The establishment of Supreme Court in India became necessay immediatly after the grant of constitution of a Federal nature. The provinces were given some measure of autonomy, but the several questions arising out of the constitution were left to be determined by the Executive Government. It is a well known fact that wherever a Federal government is established, there must be a Supreme Court to decide the questions arising between the provinces and the Central Government on the one hand, and the Central Government and the Legislature on the other. Such is the case in the United States of America, where there is a Federal system, and Supreme Courts exist in all the three major colonies of England,—Canada, Australia and South Africa. In his book on Modern Democracies, Lord Bryece writting from personal knowledge says that these courts had done extremely well, though their personnel is entirely local. They command the confidence of the people, are near at hand and uphold and interpret the constitution whenever necessary.

In India numerous questions have arisen under the present constitution which have been disposed of by the Executive Government: Such questions for example—What are the provinvial subjects; what subjects are transferred and what subjects are reserved; the relation between the two; what subjects are votable and what subjects are not, when is the Governor's power necessary to veto the Legislature; what is the interpretation of the various sections of the Government of India Act; what power has the Assembly over the Military budget, and numerous other questions have been disposed of by the Executive Government much to the dissatisfaction of the Legislature. It is inconceivable that any constitution of a Federal character should exist without a Central Judicial authority to uphold and interpret it. There is no Supreme Court in England for the simple reason that that power is vested in Parliament, and England does not enjoy the Federal of Government. If this were the sole ground for the establishment of a Supreme Court it would be sufficient, but there are several other grounds which support the same view.

LAW OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

The law of Criminal appeal in India is very unsatisfactory. Cases of death sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. A compulsory appeal may be made to the confirming bench but there is no appeal after confirmation, the position being that after the sentences is confirmed and becomes final, the accused has no right of appeal to an independent tribunal. In England the Court of Criminal appeal has been established to deal with all cases decided by the High Court. It is merely a historical accident that in England as well as in India property was regarded as more valuable than person, and while every safegaurd was made against the violation of the right of property there was no protection to personals rights. A sheep stealer was hanged but a murder was let off with a fine. It is only in recent years that England has wakened up to the necessity of protecting individual liberty, and the result has been the establishment of a court of appeal in criminal cases. In India Criminal justice is still in a state of mediaeval anachronism. Property cases are subject to two and at times three appeals, but the most serious of crimes is not subject to any real appeal at all, excepting the compulsory appeal to which I have adverted, and which is merely an appeal against the recommendation, and not an appeal against the final Judgment of the sentencing Court. The Privy Council has in a series of cases refused to exercise their appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases. They have in fact clearly stated in the case of Dal Singh, (44, Cal. 876) as follows:

"It is well established that the unwritten principles of the constitution of the Empire restrain the Judicial Committee from being used in general as a court of review in criminal cases. But while the Sovereign Council does not interfere merely on the question whether the court below has come to a proper conclusion as to the guilt or innocence, such interference ought to take place where there has been a disregard or violation of the principle in such a fashion that it amounts to a denial of justice."

In civil cases of the value of Rs. 10,000 and above there is an appeal to the Privy Council if the judgments of the two courts re not concurrent. In other cases of the same value there must be a substantial question of law, which the Privy Council interpreted to mean, some question of law as still unsettled. This already narrow door of appeal to the Privy Council has further been narrowed by their dictum that where the issues are simple they would ordinarily accept the finding of fact of the trial judge, who has heard the evidence. The unsatisfactory disposal of civil cases, in recent years, particularly cases involving decisions on Hindu and Muhammadan Law will readily occur to any one. The Privy Council decided Sahu Ram's case in 1917. For seven years they went on repeating their view. A Bill had to be introduced to correct them. Only recently the Privy Council convened a full court of 8 Judges and over-ruled their decision in Sahu Ram's case. But in over-ruling it they went too far the other way, and described the son as reversioner to his father. Regarding the law of impartibility, the Privy Council has been speaking with no certain voice. Their view on the subject of Mortgage debt and the meaning of attestation has not given satisfaction. The fact is that in recent years the decision of their Lordships of the Privy Council have not commanded unqualified confidence. Both Lords Birkenhead and Haldane are reported to have publicly admitted that the Privy Council might usefully be reinforced by trained jurists. Lord Haldane is said to have gone further and stated that a local Privy Council is ultimately the only possible solution to the Privy Council in England.

That this is the only solution would become apparent to any one who considers the high cost, inconvenience and delay. The Privy Council is not a court. It is merely an advisory body sitting six thousand miles away. In my speech in the Legislative Assembly on the first occasion I have set out in detail the history of the Privy Council.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Briefly stated its mistry is as follows:—The Privy Council originated with the desire of the King to to consult somebody, before deciding the cases arising in the Dominions which had no courts of their own. It was admittedly a stop-gap arrangement the object of the Parliament being that as soon as the Dominions grew in importance they must have a court of their own. In pursuance of this policy on Act was passed in 1876 establishing a Supreme Court for Canada which was constituted in 1875. By the Commonwealth Act of Australia, 1900, a similar court was established in Australia in which all of which are well worth the cost, lia. In both countries the Court of final appeal has supreme authority in all civil cases. But the Provincial or Federal Courts have the option either of appealing to the Supreme Courts which sit in the colonies, or of appealing direct to the Privy Council. On January 15, 1924, the Hon'ble Mr. Lemieux, the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons referred to the agitation among the members for the abolution of appeal to the Privy Council. He said that the time had come when the appeal to the Privy Council should be wholly stopped. This shows how the Supreme Court of Canada has functioned, and how popular it has become in the estimation of the people. Appeals from Australia to the Privy Council are of rae occurrence; while in South Africa the Supreme Court gives no option to appeal to the Privy Council at all. It will be thus seen that all the important Dominion of the Empire have self-contained courts for the disposal of their cases.

In India a large body of opinion favours the same course. The Madras Government and 5 out of 7 judges of the Madras High Court have supported this scheme for the establishment of Supreme Court in India. The United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the North Western Frontier Province, and the Provinces of Coorg are all in favour of such a court. The High Court of Behad and Orissa supports the establishment of a Supreme Court. In Bengal, while the Government of His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay was against the establishment of a Supreme Court in India, a member of his Executive Council, Sir Abdur Rahim, in charge of law and justice recorded a minute strongly supporting it. In Bombay the High Court is non-committal and leaves the question to the decision of the Assembly. It will be thus seen that a very large body of official opinion is in favour of such court.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, an influential body representing European opinion has supported the proposal to establish the Supreme Court in India. (See pages 32 and 33 of the Compilation.) The Karachi Chamber of Commerce says that "the present method of appeal to the Privy Council involves long delays and heavy expenses. The suggested Ultimate Court of appeal in India would be in a better position to deal with cases which are affected by the personal law of Indians and not in any inferior position to deal with cases of a general nature. Making India self-contained in its judicial institutions the court would give great sentimental satisfaction, as also material benefit to thee Indian people." This statement admirably sums up the case of India for the establishment of the Supreme Court here. The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay have also supported the establishment of a Supreme Court for India. (See page 31 of the Compilation.) The Marwati Association of Calcutta, an influential body, strongly support the proposal to establish a Supreme Court in India (See 55 of the Compilation.)

The British Indian Association similiarly support the proposal. The incorporated law Society of Calcutta support it. It will be thus seen that several representative commercial and other institutions consulted on the subject support the proposal.

It would be impossible to obtain consensus opinion in favour of the proposal. The Calcutta Highcourt are against it Amongst the Governors Sir Reginald Craddock probably vioced the feeling of other as well as himself when he opposes the establishment of Supreme Court on the ground that it is undesirable to sever or even temper "with a link which connects the Indian Empire with London and England and which has a peculiar value as a bond between the various self-governing Dominions and the Crown." (See page 127 of the Compilation.) But Sir Reginald Craddock probably forgets that the Privy Council is no bond between the various self-governing Dominions and the Crown at all, because each major self-governing Dominion has a Supreme Court of its own.

I now turn to the three objections which Sir Malcolm Hailey raised against the establishment of such court. As to the identity of opinion I do not think consensus possible. The identity of opinion to which Sir Malcolm Hailey alluded, of course, postulates the unanimity of opinion. which cannot be attained in any case. For example some Governments have turned down the proposal on the ground that England is the nerve centre of the Empire, and that it should not be disturbed by making India independent of England in judicial matters. The Bar Libraries all over India generally support this proposal. Those who do not lack self relience in that they doubt whether they would be able to obtain suitable judges. But this objection might be raised even if the Supreme Court were established 100 years hence. As Mr. Edwardley Norton has pointed out, we must make a beginning. Without a beginning, Indians will never feel self relient. Here again, those who swear by the Privy Council might be left free to appeal to that body as is permissible under the constitution of both Canada and Australian, but here as there such appeals are bound to become rarer every year.

As to the question of personnel, Mr. Eardley Norton has disposed of the point in his speech from which I have quoted above. I may add that India will never get such independent judges as is desired nor improve its judiciary unless it has a Supreme Court of its own. Responsibility will harden character. Without responsibility the Indian judges will always feel diffident. Those who think that we should take no risk can overcome this difficulty by advocating the appointed of two English judges on the Supreme Court. The question is one of detail. It does not effect the principle.

Regarding cost, the utmost that the Supreme Court will cost will be about six lakhs of rupees per annum. This is a very small bite if regard he had to the immense advantages to the country, the saving that would be effected in the cost, the improvement made in the administration of speedy justice all of which are well worth the cost if money that would be spent upon it. any resolutions not dealt by the

India would feel that she had risen to her political manhood in having at least one institution that is self-contained and not dependent upon another country. The self-respected of India demands the esthlishment of such a court. With the establishment of the Supreme Court, 'Swaraj' would come nearer; without it, 'Swaraj' would be an illusion.

There are again those who oppose it upon other grounds—But they are either afraid of a change or fear that a local Court might not come up to the standard of the Privy Council. Their opposition is thus based upon a more apprehension, but in view of this strong expression of opinion from the Judges, the Governors of Provinces, and the Commercial community both European and Indian, I cannot imagine how the Government can any longer resist the proposal to establish a Supreme Court in India.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The following Constitution for the All-Indian Trode Union Congress was drafted by its Executive Council which met in Bombay on the 17th August 1924 and adopted at the session of the Congress held last week:—

1. Name:—The name of the organisation shall be the All-India Trade Union Congress.

1. Object:—The object of the Congress shall be to co-ordinate the activities of all the labour organisations in all the trades and in all the provinces in India, and generally further the interests of Indian labour in matters economic, social and political. It may also co-operate and federate with organisations of labour having similar objects, in any part of the world.

3. Constituents:—The All-India Trade Union Congress shall consist of the delegates of the affiliated labour unions in India, the President, the Treasurer, the General Secretary and the members of the Executive Council.

4. Affiliation:—Every organisation of labour, under whatever name it may be known, shall be entitled to be affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress by the Executive Council on the following conditions:—

(a) That the Union seeking affiliation shall agree to pay the All-India Trade Union Congress an annual contribution on the following basis:—

Rs. 20 for unions having a number of members upto 1,000;

Rs. 20 for unions having a number of members between 1,000 and 3,000;

Rs. 30 for unions having a number of members between 3,000 and 5,000; and

Rs. 50 for unions having a number of members above 5,000.

(b) That the Union seeking affiliation shall agree to pay to the All-India Trade Union Congress the amount of a special levy of a contribution approved of by a majority of the two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council in the same proportion as (a)

(c) That the Union seeking affiliation shall agree not to act in any manner prejudicial to the collective interest of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

5. Responsibility for Administration:—The affairs of the All-India Trade Union Congress, when not in session, shall be regulated and administered by the Executive Council which shall not act in any manner inconsistent with the resolutions of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

6. Annual Session:—The All-India Trade Union Congress shall meet once every year at such place and time as may be fixed at the previous session and, when not so fixed, at any place fixed by the Executive Council and such time as may be fixed by the Reception Committee in consultation with and subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

7. Special Session:—The Executive Council shall have power to call a special session of the Congress besides the ordinary annual session whenever it deems necessary.

8. Delegates:—Each affiliated Union shall be represented at any session of the Congress on the following basis:—

5 delegates for unions with a membership upto 1,000;

10 delegates for unions with a membership between 1,000 and 3,000;

15 delegates for unions with a membership between 3,000 and 5,000; and

20 delegates for unions with a membership above 5,000

9. The affiliated Unions shall send the names and addresses of their delegates to the Secretary of the Reception Committee at least a fortnight before the date of the meeting of the Congress.

10. Business at the Annual Session:—The annual session of the Congress shall, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, elect the Chairman of the Executive Council, the Treasurer, the General Secretary, the Auditor and ten additional members of the Executive Council, shall receive, discuss and adopt the annual report and audited statement of accounts and may pass such resolutions as are placed on the agenda.

11. President and Ex-officio delegates:—The Chairman of the Executive Council of the past year shall be the President of the Congress. The General Secretary, the Treasurer and all ex-Presidents of the Congress shall be ex-officio delegates of the Congress.

12. Resolutions and Agenda:—Any affiliated Union has the right to send to the Reception Committee not more than five resolutions and the Reception Committee shall place these resolutions before the Executive Council which may place all or any of such resolutions on the agenda. The Executive Council may place on the agenda any resolutions not sent by the Union if the Executive Council shall decide the order in which resolutions shall be placed on the agenda.

13. Amendments:—Any delegate shall have the right to move an amendment to the resolutions duly moved and seconded.

14. Time for speeches:—The mover of a proposition shall be allowed ten minutes, the seconder seven and all other speakers five minutes.

14. A delegate shall be allowed to speak once only on any proposition except the mover who shall have the right of reply extending to five minutes only.

15. Closure: Should the President of the Congress consider that there is no practical difference of opinion among the delegates, he shall have power to stop further discussion and submit the proposition to the vote of the Congress. The President shall have power to accept or refuse a motion for closure if he thinks the matter has been sufficiently discussed or not.

16. Voting.—On a motion being put to the Congress, the President shall call for a show of hands in favour of and against the motion and declare the result. But if any delegate challenges a division, the voting shall be by unions—each Union casting as many votes as the number of delegates it is entitled to send.

17. Reception Committee: (a) The Provincial Secretary for the province in which the Congress is to be held shall take steps to form a Reception Committee at the place where the session of the Congress is to be held for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of the Congress. The Reception Committee shall collect a special fund to meet the expenses required for its work.

(b) Out of the surplus money in the hands of the Reception Committee, 50 per cent. shall be handed over to the Executive Council for its general purposed and the other 50 per cent. to the provincial labour organisations.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

18 Executive Council.—The Executive Council of the Congress shall consist of the Chairman, the Treasurer and the General Secretary as ex-officio members, the ten additional members elected at the annual session of the Congress and the representatives elected by the affiliated unions on the following basis:—

1 Representative for unions with a membership up to 1,000;

2 Representatives for unions with a membership between 1,000 and 3,000;

3 Representatives for unions with a membership between 3,000 and 5,000;

4 Representatives for unions with a membership above 5,000.

19. The Executive Council shall have the power to act on behalf of the Congress in so far as its acts are not inconsistent with the resolutions of the Congress.

20. The Executive Council shall meet ordinary, once every six months at such place and time as the Chairman in consultation with the General Secretary may decide.

21. When no meeting of the Executive Council can be held, the General Secretary, with the permission of the Chairman, may circulate to the members of the Executive Council for opinion such matters as require immediate action and the opinion of the majority of the members shall have the same force as if they were passed at a meeting of the Executive Council.

22. A clear fortnight's notice is necessary for all meetings of the Executive Council.

23. Special Meeting:—A special meeting of the Executive Council shall be called within one month on written requisition by ten members stating the business for which the meeting is convened or by the Chairman in consultation with the General Secretary for any special urgent business.

24. Quorum:—The quorum at ordinary meetings of the Executive Council shall be 11 and at special meetings 21.

24-A. A meeting of the Executive Council adjourned for want of a quorum may be held after a fortnight's notice whose decision shall be valid even though there be no quorum.

25. Vacancies:—Should the Chairman, the Treasurer or the General Secretary resign, or should a vacancy occur otherwise, before the end of the period, the Executive Council shal fill the vacancies till the next meeting of the Congress.

26. Provincial Committee:—In every province there shall be a Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Unions Congress consisting of the representatives of the unions or branches having their headquarters in the province elected on the Executive Council. The Provincial Committee shall shall elect a Provincial Secretary.

27. Every Provincial Committee shall frame its own rules, but they must be approved by the Executive Council.

28. The Provincial Committees shall take all necessary steps to further the cause of labour in their respective provinces under the guidance of the Executive Council.

29. Autonomy for Unions:—The All-India Trade Union Congress recognizes the right of each affiliated union to manage its own affairs according to its rules.

30. Unauthorised Strikes:—No affiliated union shall be entitled for any support from the All-India Trade Union Congress during any strike for which the approval of the Executive Council was not previously obtained.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Gunajirao Chule of the Hamalage Department, Bombay Port Trust, has recently placed in the hands of the Port Trust authorities Port Trust bonds of the that the interest accuring therefrom, that the interest accuring there from, should be utilised towards giving scholarships to cleverest children attending Bombay Port Trust Free Labour School. It is interesting to note here that this school was originally a night school started in 1918 by a body of Dock labourers chiefly encouraged and guided by Mr. Ghule. The Port Trust authorities soon saw that the school would greatly benefit their workmen and gave it free use of two rooms in one of their chawls at Wardbander. The expenses of the school were met by private contributions. The organizers of the school soon converted it into a day school; and it grew so popular that the Port Trust authorities were generous enough to provide for it a new building in the compound of their chawls to accommodate the fast growing number of pupils all of whom are work men's children. Of late the Port Trust authorities have undertaken the entire maintenance of the school and thus it has now become a permanent institution. Thanks to the Port Trust authorities for evincing such practical interest in the well-being of there workmen. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ghule's example will be imitated by others, who have genuine sympathy for the welfare of the labouring class es.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

TRAINING OF INDIANS IN METALLURGY.

The Jamshedpur Technical Institute was opened by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., towards the close of 1921. The Company has always recognised the necessity of training Indians to hold the superior positions in the Works especially in view of the increased plant which is now being brought into operation. No facilities for such training previously existed in this country and the Company realized that, if men were to be trained, it would have to provide facilities for this from its own resources with such assistance as it might obtain from the Provincial Governments and the Government India.

The institute is probably the only example in India of a technical education which ensures satisfactory employment in the Industry for which the man is trained on his completing the course satisfactorily. This ideal of technical training has very seldom been realised. The students of the Technical Institute, if their ability and application are satisfactory, are at once, on leaving the Institute, provided with suitable posts in the Works of the Company. The Institute is suppported by grant from the Governments of Behar and Orrissa, Bengal, Punjab, Mysore and by the Company. Applicants for admission are required to be under 22 and to have passed the Intermediate Examination of a recognised University or its equivalent. The entire course is for a period of three years and consists of alternate weeks of class room and Mill work. Each student receives a stipend of Rs. 60 per month during the entire course.

So far 15 students have completed their course of training at the Institute. Two of these having been trained for the Mysore Ir[illegible]ks at the expense of the Mysore [illegible]nt, returned to Mysore. The [illegible] have been employed by the [illegible] in the following Department[illegible]

[illegible] Furnaces	...	...	4
Open Hearth	...	...	3
Bessemer Converters	...	...	1
Rail Mills	...	...	3
Special training	...	...	2
Total			13

The Institute has attracted numerous students from all parts of India and the rigorous selection maintains a very high standard of efficiency. The number of admissions is limited by the number of men who can be recruited for superior positions in the Works and by the size of the classes. During the current year the admissions were 23 and this number was selected out of 2397 applicants from all parts of India.

The following figures shew the applications and admissions for the current year:—

	Applications.	Admissions.
Bombay	204	2
Behar & Orissa ...	252	8
Bengal	996	6
Punjab	274	2
Madras	347	3
United Provinces ...	115	1
Central Provinces ...	52	—
Assam	51	1
Mysore	17	—
Baroda	19	—
Gwalior	4	—
Other provinces	96	—
Total	2397	23

NOTICE ON "PIONEER."

FOR ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

BEWAR, Feb. 19.

Pundit Arjunlal Sethi has served a notice upon the Editor "Pioneer" through Mr. Yasin Nuri, Vakil, High Court to surrender an apology for his writing an editorial para in the "Pioneer" on 21st November 1924, which is highly defamatory to him. In case this is not done, Messrs. Nuri and Mirza Abdul Qadir have been authorised to take legal steps.

KHILAFATIST PROSECUTED.

Government is prosecuting Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Bewar for defamation. The case was taken up on the 17th instant by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bewar, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Makhmoor's application to the Governor-General in Council for transfer on grounds of local prejudice is pending. Mr. Widdle, Superintendent, Police, Ajmer was examined and the accused was not allowed an opportunity to cross-examine the witness, who is shortly leaving for England. He therefore took no part in the proceedings. Government pleader also filed certain interrogatories to be sent to Mr. Hunt, Chief Medical Officer, Udaipur State, who is also leaving India. The case is expected to rouse great public interest. The next bearing comes on 2nd March. The accused is undefended.

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